

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 25 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 85  
Humidity " 89 " 74

September 25 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 83  
Humidity " 71 " 69

WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE  
Barometer 29.89

3030 日七十月八年卯乙

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1915.

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## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### ENEMY'S FRONT BROKEN ON THE STYR AND IKVA.

### COSSACKS PURSUE AND BADLY CUT UP AUSTRIAN'S.

### Greece Mobilises Twenty Classes.

### GREAT ENTHUSIASM PREVAILS IN GREECE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE RUSSIANS.

### GERMANS FLEE ABANDONING AMMUNITION.

September 24, 12.20 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a German aeroplane flying towards Riga was destroyed by Russian guns.  
The great battle in the Baltic Provinces is still intense, the Russians have hitherto magnificently withstood fierce assaults.  
A communique says that the Russians defeated the enemy to the west of Riga, Friedrichstadt and especially in the region of Eekau where the Germans fled abandoning quantities of grenades and ammunition. The Russians continue to follow up the advantage.  
The situation before Dvinsk itself is stationary.  
The Russians were also successful among the Lakes of Novo Alexandrowsk, getting in with the bayonet, taking many prisoners and some machine guns. One height alone changed hands six times.  
There is fighting everywhere around Smorgono which is frequently most intense, while southward in the Upper Neimen region, the Russians engaged the Germans in a hand to hand fight. Serious actions have developed from this sort of fighting which has been frequent of late and the Russians have invariably given proof of their high qualities, bravery and tenacity.

### AUSTRIANS BADLY CUT UP.

September 24, 12.50 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Russians have resumed the offensive in the Southern theatre.  
Progressing in the important region of Dubno, despite the desperate efforts of the Austro-Germans to check their advance, the Russians took twenty-six officers, fourteen hundred men and a number of machine guns. The Russians took further prisoners along the line eastward and captured heights and villages. The Cossacks dashed in pursuit cutting up the Austrians badly and taking prisoners. Further clouds of Cossacks are sweeping rapidly towards the Danister and even to the Bukovina direction.  
A communique describes the operation as a raid and says that in an ensuing encounter the Russians made many more prisoners and took a large quantity of arms.

### RUSSIANS BREAK AUSTRIAN FRONT.

September 24, 1.30 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris French war correspondents state that Generals Ivanoff and Brasloff have met with great successes in Volhynia.  
The Russians have broken the Austrian front on the river Styr and Ikva, capturing thousands of prisoners.  
Austro-Germans also sustained defeat on the Lemberg Road near Luck. The Russians re-captured Luck from the enemy who fled in great haste being vigorously pursued westward.

### THE BALKANS.

### GREECE MOBILISES.

September 24, 3.10 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that Greece has mobilised twenty classes.

### GREEK MOBILISATION DECREE SIGNED.

September 24, 3.15 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that the King has signed the mobilisation decrees which will be officially published to-night. Great enthusiasm prevails.

### IN VIEW OF BULGARIA'S ACTION.

September 24, 3.40 p.m.  
Reuter learns that the Greek Legation in London has received a telegram from Athens which states that in view of Bulgaria's action it is incumbent upon Greece to mobilise. The decree was signed last night.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Havas Telegram.)

September 23.

French stock now stands at 67.25.  
Yesterday a very violent artillery struggle prevailed all day long. A small squadron of allied aeroplanes, as reprisals for the bombardment of London by the Germans, bombed Stuttgart notably the Royal Palace and the railway station.  
To-day, trench fighting took place in Artois, and on the heights of the Meuse. We exploded ammunition depots, upsetting German trenches between Oise and Aisne. In other sectors only cannonading at several places took place.  
Petrograd:—Very stubborn fighting took place in the Dvinsk, Dorogva, Aardyst and Ozvichne regions. We occupied Lebedevo capturing nineteen machine guns, one gun, three hundred and fifty prisoners and important material, driving the enemy back on the right bank of Gavia river.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### FRENCH AGAIN HAVE THE UPPER HAND.

September 23, 5.00 p.m.  
A Paris report states that there has been a continuance of fierce artillery work, in which the French had the upper hand, for they destroyed trenches and blew up ammunition stores. Fighting was particularly fierce on the heights of the Meuse, with guns assisted by bombs and aerial torpedoes.

### THE BULGARIAN SITUATION.

September 23, 6.05 p.m.  
The Bulgarian situation is wrapped in complete obscurity. Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that a decree was promulgated at Sofia at midnight mobilising 28 classes. The news has intensified the emotion in Greece, and developments are awaited.

### GERMANS VIOLATE SWISS NEUTRALITY.

September 23, 7.50 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Bern states that two German aviators flew over Swiss territory in the Porrentruy district, and were fusilladed by the Swiss Guards. One dropped a bomb near a farm, but nobody was hurt. The Swiss Government has protested to Berlin against the violation of the frontier and has demanded the punishment of the bomb-dropper. The German Minister at Bern has already expressed regret.

### THE RUSSIANS.

### SECRET RESOLUTIONS.

September 23, 7.50 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent in Moscow states that the congresses zemstvos and municipalities at Moscow have appointed delegations, headed by Prince Lvoff and M. Chelnikoff, Mayor of Moscow, to convey to the Tsar their resolutions, which at present are secret.

### EXTRAORDINARY CABINET COUNCIL.

Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd announces that an audience has been granted M. Rodzianko by the Tsar. An extraordinary Cabinet Council was fixed for to-day.

### MUNITIONS IN INDIA.

September 23, 7.50 p.m.  
Mr. Lloyd George, in reply to Capt. Bathurst, said that steps were being taken in India with the object of making India, by an additional internal output, self-contained as regards explosives as well as other munitions.

### THE BUDGET.

### THE TAXATION PROPOSALS.

September 23, 7.05 p.m.  
Mr. McKenna's budget statement was a purely business declaration, noticeably free from any rhetorical declaration. The whole interest of the country was centred in the taxation proposal, and there is general satisfaction at having escaped so far without more crushing burdens; and the spreading of the income tax net wider so as to include a considerable body of the working classes meets with approval. The proposal to abolish the useful half penny postage is criticised, but the abolition of the halfpenny postage is less so. It is remarked that this disposes of the nuisance of advertising circulars. The heavy increase in the charge for press telegrams to 8s. 6d. per hundred words is likely to be strongly opposed. The postal changes will probably not be operative until November.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

### A LABOURITE VIEW.

September 23, 6.25 p.m.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. G. N. Barnes speaking for the Labour Party at to-night's Budget debate, struck a high note, emphasising how little people at home felt the war, and how unprecedentedly high were the wages of the workers. Indeed he would be inclined to applaud the Chancellor if he had taken advantage of this general prosperity and piled on the taxes still more. The present proposals must be accepted as a War Budget, and the Labour Party would support the Government in this budget or in any other proposals for the conduct of the war, so long as the proposals imposed no further disparity of fortunes between the classes, and so long as no unnecessary inroads were made on the very poor, and no vital principles or interests of the country were sacrificed.

### OBJECT OF PROPOSALS.

During the budget debate Sir Alfred Mond asked Mr. McKenna to remove the new import duties. The Chancellor of Exchequer replied that no principles of any sort were compromised by the budget proposals, which had the sole object of obtaining the revenue and checking the import of luxuries. Parliament in the future would have the option of renewing or discontinuing the duties.

### THE TEA TAX.

September 23, 11.10 p.m.  
Mr. McKenna said there had been objections to the tea tax, and that suggestions had been made that spirits should pay more; but it was impossible to tax the latter without taxing beer, which as yet had not recovered from the heavy duties of last year. Mr. McKenna agreed that the tea tax was high, but if money had to be raised on a wide basis no better article could be chosen. At the conclusion of the debate Mr. McKenna agreed that it must be a source of congratulation that the country had accepted the burdens with an almost unanimous willingness that was without precedent in a great war, and for a nation which can go forward and literally ask to be taxed there could be no better omen of success.

### IS EGYPT TO BE INVADED?

September 23, 7.55 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris the *Journal des Debats* claims to have learned from an absolutely reliable source that Turkey is preparing for a second expedition against Egypt. Two thousand German officers are now training a Turkish army in Syria, where supplies of guns and ammunition are steadily pouring in. The starting-point will be the ancient town of Birsaba, an important watering place on the edge of the desert, where water supply works are being constructed. Eight hundred camels have been collected for scouting. A German engineer, Meisner Pasha, has brought a new railway to Birsaba. It is true that coal is lacking, but the Lebanon forests are being devastated in order to provide fuel.

### NO CHANGE IN CABINET.

September 23, 7.55 p.m.  
In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith, replying to a suggestion that the Cabinet should be reduced by two-thirds said he did not propose to make any change in the composition of the Cabinet.

### ALL BULGARIANS ENLIST.

September 23, 10.25 p.m.  
The calling up of 28 classes of Bulgarians is taken to mean that all qualified men between the ages of 20 and 47 will join the colours. This includes practically the whole strength of the nation.

### THE GOVERNMENT AND COTTON.

September 23, 10.35 p.m.  
Sir A. B. Markham asked Mr. Asquith whether the Foreign Office memorandum of August 28, stating that the Government contemplated measures to relieve the abnormal depression on the cotton market was an undertaking to make up partly or wholly any fall in cotton due to the war, or whether it arose out of Orders in Council and proclamations. Mr. Asquith said that undertaking was limited to the relief of any abnormal depression resulting from the contraband declaration.

### A POOR TOLL FOR SUBMARINES.

September 23, 11.10 p.m.  
For the week ending September 22, 1323 steamers entered and left British ports. Two only were sunk.  
(Continued on page 5.)

## TELEGRAMS

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

### CONDENSED.

Greece has mobilised twenty classes.

The great battle in the Baltic Provinces is still intense.

The Bulgarian situation is wrapped in complete obscurity.

The Russians have resumed the offensive in the Southern theatre.

The Austro-Germans sustained defeat on the Lemberg road near Luck.

A German aeroplane, flying towards Riga, has been destroyed by Russian guns.

The Russians have invariably given proof of their high qualities, bravery and tenacity.

The Russians have re-captured Luck from the enemy who fled in great haste being vigorously pursued.

The Russians have broken the Austrian front on the rivers Styr and Ikva, capturing thousands of prisoners.

There is a continuance of fierce artillery work on the Western front, in which the French have the upper hand.

For the week ending the 22nd out of 1323 steamers which entered and left British ports, only two were sunk.

French war correspondents state that Generals Ivanoff and Brasloff have met with great successes in Volhynia.

The King of Greece has signed the mobilisation decrees which has been officially published. Great enthusiasm prevails in Greece.

The Russians in the region of Dubno captured twenty-six officers and fourteen hundred men and a number of machine guns.

To the eastward of the Dubno region, the Russians took further prisoners and captured heights and villages. The Cossacks dashed in pursuit of the Austrians cutting them up badly.

Mr. Asquith replying to a suggestion that the Cabinet should be reduced by two-thirds said he did not propose to make any change in the composition of the Cabinet.

Two German aviators flew over Swiss territory and dropped bombs. The French journal *Des Debats* claims that it learns from an absolutely reliable source that Turkey is preparing for a second expedition against Egypt.

The Russians defeated the enemy to the west of Riga, Friedrichstadt and especially in the region of Eekau, where the Germans fled, abandoning quantities of grenades and ammunition. The Russians continue to follow up the advantage.

A German Zeppelin pilot has furnished the *New York World*, with an account of one of the raids on London, which has been passed for publication in London with the comment that it contains numerous and quite untrue statements.

### DON'T FORGET.

TU-DAY.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Police Reserve Concert—  
Botanical Gardens—8.30 p.m.  
TO-MORROW.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Tuesday, September 28.  
Sale of Household Furniture  
130, MacDonnell Road—3.30 p.m.  
Lammer, 2.30 p.m.  
Saturday, October 3.  
Ordinary General meeting  
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.—12.30 p.m.



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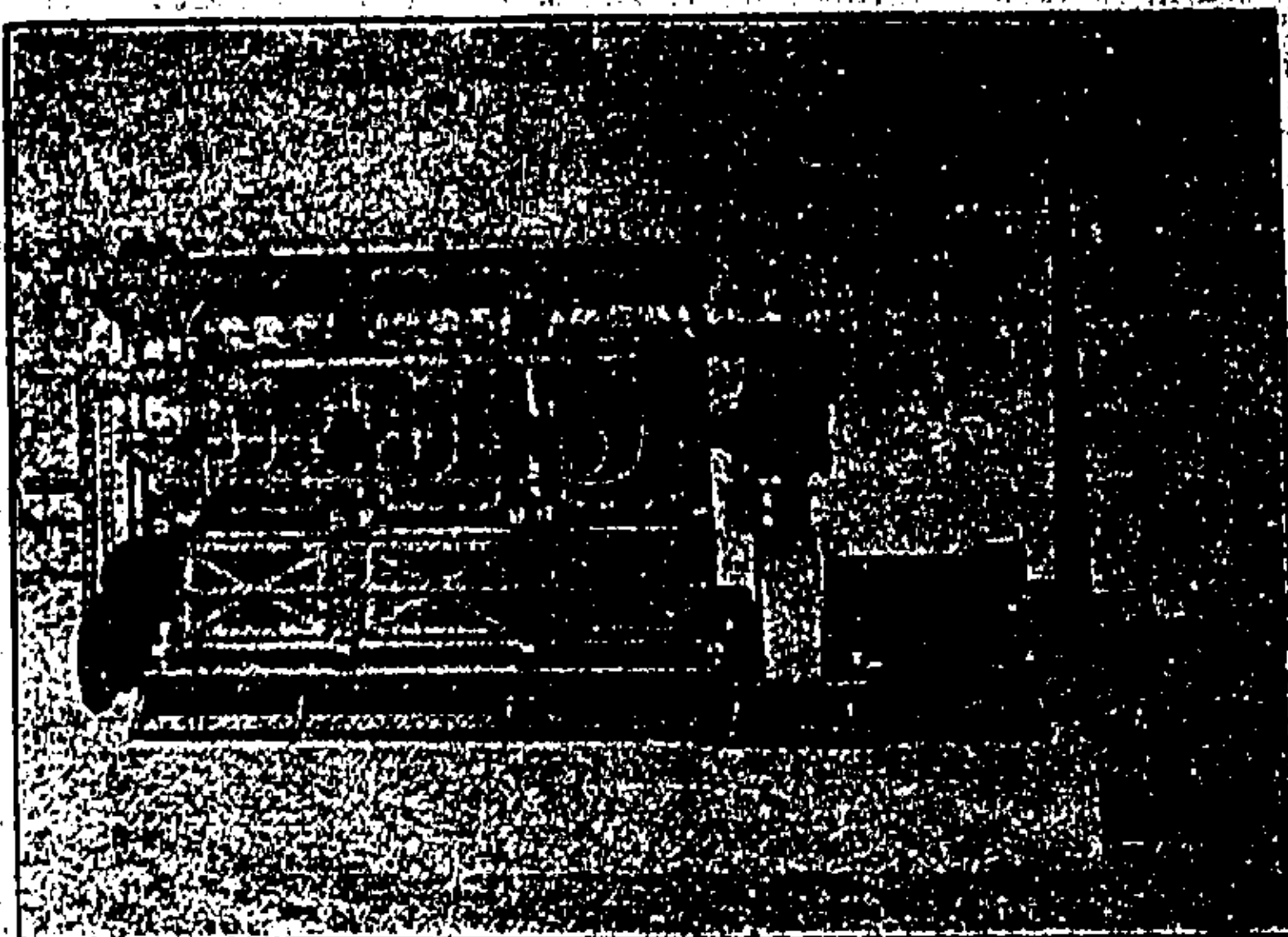
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## OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post

A Broken Promise.

Field Marshal French's latest bulletin does not tell us very much, but at least it is better to have a bulletin which affords a little information than to have none at all. It cannot be denied that, for a long time past, official statements regarding the work done by the British troops have been altogether too scanty and unsatisfactory. Months ago, in reply to questions in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister promised that Field Marshal French would send a bulletin more frequently than had previously been the case. They were to be issued twice a week. That promise has not been kept for quite a while past. In point of fact, the new arrangement operated for only a comparatively short time. There may, of course, be good reasons for official reticence, but it is difficult to believe that these reasons came into being after the promise was made. Either the announcement that regular reports were to be sent should not have been made or a strong effort should have been made to keep the promise.

Daily News

Bulgaria on the Peace.

Amongst some Powers there is an unbusiness-like, should Bulgaria go to the rescue of the Allies in the Dardanelles, her aspirations might not fall short of Constantinople. Those fears are groundless, international, commercial, and political responsibilities attaching to a city occupying the geographical position of Constantinople would be far too great for a nation that must always remain small like Bulgaria.

Above all, the call of race is not to us from that side. While Bulgaria is quite ready to participate in the war she does not underestimate the cost. She knows Turkey is strong, far stronger than Europe yet realizes. Nevertheless we are prepared for every eventuality. The fatigue which our army naturally felt at the close of two successive wars has passed and it is in better condition and better equipped than ever. Organized on the Russian military system, its officers have also studied in all the leading European military schools, and the army has now incorporated in it the best to be found everywhere. The nation, too, is provisioned and prepared as never before.

But we can only fight for one end, and for an end that must be guaranteed to us beyond doubt. If we are asked to fight alone we are ready. If we are asked to fight with a new Balkan alliance our willingness remains the same; but also on the same condition. Give us back Serbian Macedonia in all we ask, and then we will fight in the way we can serve you best.

China Mail.

The Balkans and the War.

It is no exaggeration to say that for a considerable time past the eyes of the world have been focussed on the Balkans and that speculation has been rife as to which of the various States comprehended in that term would throw in their lot with the Entente Powers and which with the Germans. The attitude of Serbia and Montenegro was certain; that of Greece almost as certain. What Rumania and Bulgaria would do was and, to a less extent now than previously, is still as uncertain as it was since the time when the operations against Turkey rendered it practically imperative that the Balkan League should be re-established. If the land operations against Turkey were not to be unduly hampered, the diplomacy of the Allies had achieved one great success over Germany in the intervention of Italy, but it has so far failed to bring the old members of the Balkan League into line on the side of their natural allies. It has passed through three distinct phases. At the beginning of the war the motives of Germany in bringing Turkey into the war do not seem to have been fully appreciated. Turkish intervention was thought of mainly as the source of danger to Egypt and to the Russian possessions in Asia.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1915.

## ENEMY INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

Though the lengthy wire which we published yesterday relative to the conduct of Germans and Austrians in America carries us little farther as regards information, it at least seems to hint that America is not content to let the matter slide. The quotation from the letter written by Captain von Papen, obviously contradicts the somewhat lumbering story told by that "liar of the first magnitude," Count Bernstorff. It is noticeable that both letters breathe the same opinions as to the American character. It is not a flattering one and is not by any means altogether justified, but we have long known that the German mind is prone to forming hasty conclusions. The American President is not such a fool as he may look, and it is conceivable that when all things come to be reckoned up at the end of the war, the United States will have the laugh on many points whereon she may seem to be half asleep when judged by the Germans.

Of course America cannot be said to be entirely free from blame. She has been suspicious where she should have trusted, and trustful where an attitude of suspicion would best have become her; she has done us Britishers considerably less than justice, and the Germans and Austrians considerably more; she has allowed herself to be swayed by sentiment and by business considerations, and never seems to have struck the happy middle between these two extremes points; that of strict impartiality. The German brain, not being encumbered by any sentiment in this case, has been able to see very clearly what was behind America's attitude and has known exactly how to put it to profit. Probably had it not been for the sinking of the Lusitania and the subsequent piling of insult on insult by the Germans, the secret working indulged in by Count Bernstorff and Dr. Dumba would never have been unnecessary; for it is generally accepted that America, in the early days of the war was manifestly pro-German. She could believe evil of us, but not of Germany. Needless to say the tables have long since been turned, indeed one of the good results to arise from the war should, and probably will, be a better permanent understanding between Britain and America. For all her love of business America respects straight fighting, and the real heart of her will be seen to be entirely with us and against Germany long before peace is declared.

After the disclosures made by the New York press one very naturally looks to hear that the Washington Government will take definite steps to guard against any further plotting. Already one presumes that a careful watch is being kept for any attempts, on the part of these gentry who regard diplomatic relations so lightly, at unsettling the labour world. That, assuredly, is the direction in which they will hit if allowed. The real trouble is that the atmosphere created in the Government by the pacifist but withal pro-German Mr. Bryan is still apparent, and at times one is apt to feel that little can be expected of an administration that has shown itself so powerless to deal with the Mexican question—one, by the way, which Mr. Roosevelt or even Mr. Taft would have known very well how to adjust. Five-sixths of the position does not concern us Britishers at all; whether America makes a spoon or spoils a horn is her own affair. But the odd sixth relates to the harbouring or not harbouring of a mischievous element that can indirectly impede our conquest of the Germans. Doubtless many Americans feel that, in schoolboy language, they "owe us one" for the maintenance of the blockade; but we still think that the bulk of United States opinion is in favour of the Allies and is satisfied that a speedy victory for them is necessary to the ultimate wellbeing of the world. On that bulk that we rely for honest co-operation, so far as this can be practised without breach of neutrality. Disputes and differences on the blockade question can easily be threshed out later.

## Portuguese Progress.

The Portuguese of the Colony are to be congratulated on the progress of their Mutual Help Society. Some time since, we drew attention, in a leading article, to the projects and workings of this association, and we are indeed glad to see, from the President's speech on Thursday, that expectations are on the way towards being realised. Money seems to be flowing in very satisfactorily, and, having brought the matter so near to lasting success, we feel sure that those concerned will persevere till all the intentions of the promoters are realised. It is of interest to observe, too, that a note of extreme loyalty to the British Government was most apparent in the speeches delivered at the meeting. The good relations between British and Portuguese here are matter for extreme gratification; and we might add that the public is hardly reminded often enough of its indebtedness to this community. The donkey work of the Colony is done very largely by the Portuguese—and done well; and, as often as not, they get little enough thanks therefor.

The Budget.  
Reuter still sends us through interesting dribbles concerning the Budget, in his spare time. He emphasises the fact that all classes of the community are pleased therewith. Generally speaking that is doubtless true, but, from all we can see, there is a variety of oddments that will awaken both criticism and grumbling. And first the Press part of the business. The increase in rate for newspaper wires will mean that all classes will feel dissatisfaction, for the reader will get less for his penny or his halfpenny. Does the Chancellor of the Exchequer fall into the same error to which many of our Hongkong friends cling so desperately: that the war is a fine thing for the newspapers? If that is so, it is curious that nearly every journal at home has been obliged to cut down expenses. A newspaper exists on its advertisements and not on its sales; and the press throughout the Empire has had none too rosy a time financially since war broke out.

Other Taxation.  
It is evidently assumed at home that the tea tax will not please all parties, but there is a lot to be said on both sides. In former times the Radicals have been all too handy at taxing beer and spirits, even though—in the latter case—the poor man was very badly hit thereby. We agree that it is hard on many sections of the community that the price of tea should rise appreciably, but there must be give and take in this world and Mr. McKenna—himself a Radical—has gone out of his way to remind the tea-tolerators that the country has not yet recovered from the previous heavy beer duties. The halfpenny postage proposals, too, are noteworthy. The public will not relish—in fact will hardly stand—any suggestions as to the abolition of the halfpenny postcard, for this would mean an enormous increase in the monthly expenditure of a very large number of firms. Our readers will, however, appreciate the sound sense of the humourist who hints that the doing away with halfpenny postage would help to free the busy, letter-receiving world from the tyranny of the circular.

## THE DENTISTRY ORDINANCE.

Corrected Copy of Register.

The following corrected copy of the Dental Register is published by me in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 16 of 1914:

Dental Surgeons: Asger, Mehdy Edward; Carvalho, Arthur de; Chan, Moon Hung; Jones, Edward Evan; Kew, Frederick Howard; Kew, Irvin Whiteley; McKean, George William; and Noble, Joseph Whitelesey.

Exempted Persons.  
Cheng Shiu-shan; Cheng Wing Low; Fong, Charles, alias Fong Tse-king; Fong, Harry; Kong Tat-yuen; Lau Ju-tan; Lau Pak-wai; Lau Tse-wai; Pan U-tung; Tam He-long; To Herbert; Yamaguchi, Tashio and Yeung, Shiu Chun.

## DAY BY DAY.

MEN'S EVIL MANNERS LIVE IN BRASS; THEIR VIRTUES, WE WRITE IN WATER.

## The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; clear.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 73; clear.

## Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 33 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 41 published.

## The Mails.

Australian Mail.—Due per s.s. Empire to-day.  
English Mail.—Due per s.s. Malta to-morrow.  
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Chonan to-morrow.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Luchoy to-day at 5 p.m.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Malta to-morrow at 9 a.m.

## Up to the Minute.

Hongkong Banks.—\$245, sales.  
Unions.—\$9.70, sellers.  
Douglas's.—\$87, sellers.  
Steamboats.—\$20, buyers.  
China Sugars.—\$132, buyers.  
Kailana.—30/-, sellers.  
Hongkong Docks.—\$81, buyers.  
Ewo's.—Tls. 176, buyers.  
Shanghai Cottons.—Tls. 103, sales.  
Cements.—\$9.75, buyers.  
Ropes.—\$32, buyers.  
Low Level Trams.—\$5, buyers.  
Langkats.—Tls. 38, buyers.

## The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 11/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary  
To-morrow is the 45th anniversary of the occupation of the Seine and Marne departments by the Prussians.

Hongkong-Canton Line.  
The Heungshan will leave for Canton to-night Saturday, September 25 at 10 o'clock returning from Canton on Sunday, September 26, at 5 p.m.

## Bijou Theatre.

We are asked to remind our readers that to-morrow night will be observed at the Bijou Theatre as Benefit Night on behalf of Miss May Yohe.

Kallan Mining Administration.  
We are informed that the total output of the Administration's mines for the week ending 11th September, amounted to 46577 tons and the sales during the period, to 45421 tons.

The Government of Uruguay.  
It is notified in the Gazette that information has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Government of Uruguay have given notice of their intention to withdraw from the Commercial Treaty concluded with that Government in 1835 and that the Treaty will accordingly expire on December 17, 1915.

Excursion to Macao.  
The Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's New Steamship Tai Shan, will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m. to-morrow. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to approve Engineer-Lieutenant Frederick William James, R.N.R., being attached to the Engineer Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, with the relative rank of Captain, with effect from September 14, 1915.

Mr. Eric William Hamilton to act as Assistant District Officer, with effect from September 25, 1915.

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

## RUSSIANS FOLLOWING UP.

## Greece and Bulgaria.

Once again Greece and the Balkans push themselves well into the forefront, and it would be worth a king's ransom to know exactly the feeling of the one towards the other. Reuter tells us that the calling up of the twenty-eight classes of Bulgarians means practically enlisting the whole nation. In point of population and numerical strength of forces, there is probably not much difference between the two countries; both are pretty heavily in debt, and though their credit may be good enough for ordinary purposes, no one to-day—unless it be Britain and America—has any money to lend. Probably at the moment, more general curiosity as to the intentions of Roumania is felt than in regard to the other two countries—and of her we hear absolutely nothing.

## Glorious Russia.

So thrilling, however, are the accounts coming through this morning as to Russian successes, that the majority of people will find their curiosity as to Greek and Balkan affairs quickly swallowed up in their admiration for our Eastern ally. Below and to the west of Biga the enemy is fleeing and Russia is following up her advantage; and something not dissimilar is taking place in the lake region. Farther south, the successes are still more marked, as Reuter's Petrograd correspondent and the French newspaper men agree. Thousands of prisoners have been taken; together with war material and, above all, the Austrian front has been broken. William will be pleased. In a very few weeks winter will have begun to make itself felt, both north and south, and the Austro-Germans must of necessity see all the expenditure of human life, of money and of ammunition which their recent advance eastward has involved, absolutely thrown away. They have hit the stone wall and must needs bounce back.

## That Zeppelin Raid.

The remaining point of special interest in the day's wires is the breezy story of the Zeppelin raid on London—as related by one Mathy who, in his off time, appears to be an air pilot of sorts, but whose regular calling is manifestly that of liar in ordinary to his not far from Divine Majesty, William the Second of Germany. The exact extent of this gentleman's performance in the mendacity line we scarcely know, for the Home wires on the subject were far from being exhaustive; but if Holborn Viaduct and Liverpool Street station had been bombed we should certainly have heard all about it. It is unfortunate, too, that the original German pronouncement on the subject spoke of the bombing of the west end and made no mention of the Viaduct or the City; while our pilot friend says nothing about the west. Those of our readers who are in the habit of perusing the American papers will have no difficulty in recognising the artistic touch of the New York sub-editor who had the handling of Commander Mathy's story, and will know that he certainly did not take anything away from it. "The Thames is an indestructible guidepost?" and "the searchlights, like arms waving around the sky" bear all the marks of having been supplied by someone who knows how to insert "the sure dope." But there is equally at least one unmistakable German touch about the story. "We were militarily justified in bombing a battery screened near St. Paul's, but abstained for fear of damaging the Cathedral." We would know that for a German statement anywhere, for hypocrisy and lies just come out of it. This from the savages who destroyed cathedrals that were ancient before St. Paul's was built!

## 1890

## HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending September 25, 1890.)

## The Dollar.

September 25.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/7 1/2."

## Mr. Wodehouse's Muster.

September 19.—"The centre of attraction at Mr. Wodehouse's muster at the Police Court this morning was unquestionably the case of Shek Janno, a watchman at the Peak Hotel, versus pretty little Mrs. Janno and thirteen relatives and friends, all of whom were drawn up in line before his Worship. It is many a long day since such a formidable and motley array of defendants, in one case, were put on the 'stand' in our model maison de justice. There they were, Indians, Arabs, Chinese, Hottentots, Malays—of both sexes—all jumped-up together. Poor Janno, whose Chinese missus left him a week ago because he seemed cranky and did not supply her with 'poppah chow-chow,' blamed the whole gang for the abduction of his wife, and, while going through all sorts of antics in the 'box,' charged them with entering into a wicked conspiracy to poison him with a fendish drug! His Worship, after being informed by Sergeant Wicheell that the complainant seemed to be a shingle short, was a nuisance to the neighbourhood, and unable to support his hearty little better half dismissed the case, read Mr. Shek Janno a severe lesson upon the impropriety of his conduct generally, and refused to grant an order for the compulsory return of the faithless Jinnimani!"

## The Odd "S."

September 20.—"This is the latest journalistic outrage perpetrated at the expense of a defenceless public:—'Hallo old man, what's your hurry?' 'I'm going down to kill the editor of the Telegraph. I sent a communication in, signed 'Honestas,' and he only added an extra 's' to it."

## Aeronautics in Hongkong.

September 20.—"The centre of Hongkong was virtually a desert from three o'clock this afternoon, everybody had gone to see the last of Spencer, the parachutist. The attendance on the Race course was gratifyingly large, but the free view from the upper road has its attractions also, we regret to say. The hour or two before the ascent was occupied by watching the great balloon slowly inflating, and a lot of grotesque smaller ones losing themselves. The darling little faller was the centre of attraction, of course, and the excitement was very great, but as the appointed time passed, and he was still on terra firma, it began to subside. When he did get everything arranged, and, at 5.45, gave orders to the coolies near Messrs. Fenwick & Co's to 'let go' people were a little tired. For nearly three-quarters of a minute the balloon rose, nearly straight overhead, and suddenly it heeled over, the occupant was seen to drop, as promised, like a thunderbolt, for some couple of hundred feet, amid the 'hiyahs!' of the multitude, and then floated gradually downwards into the Parade Cemetery on his serried support, the collapsing balloon slowly following from its attitude of some 1,500 feet."

Our Government Gazette.  
September 22.—"The Editor of Saturday's Government Gazette has evidently been caught in last week's wild whirl of dissipation. His first paragraph informs the world that somebody has registered a brand of whisky; the second intimates that Gordon St. Paul's Cathedral was appointed acting head gardener on the 17th instant, and the third sets out that the same person of a noble house got the post of Acting Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department on the 19th instant. Mr. Ford has gone to Japan to bring a good deal."

## 1890.

## SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for September 25th 1890.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$200 per share, sellers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$200 per share, sellers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$32 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$117 1/2 per share, sellers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$302 1/2 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$38 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$71 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$35 per share, buyers.  
China and Manila Steamship Company—\$115 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$165 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.  
Indo-China S.N. Company—27 1/2 per cent. dis., sellers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$52 per share, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$171 per share, sales.  
Laxen Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$108 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$120 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$76 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.  
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$105 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.  
Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$28 per share, buyers.  
Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$3 per share, nominal.  
Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$92 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sellers.  
West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$32 per share, sellers.

his good lady home, but we didn't know that there was a genius in the public service who could leave the chair of a second clerk in the Registrar-General's office, and jump into Mr. Ford's shoes. What is the matter with Mr. A. B. Westland, who does know something about botany and afforestation? Professor Groom, too, is down from Whampoa. He is a crack botanist."

Our P. W. D.  
September 22.—"It has been reported that the wooden bridge near Messrs. Fenwick & Co's to 'let go' people were a little tired. For nearly three-quarters of a minute the balloon rose, nearly straight overhead, and suddenly it heeled over, the occupant was seen to drop, as promised, like a thunderbolt, for some couple of hundred feet, amid the 'hiyahs!' of the multitude, and then floated gradually downwards into the Parade Cemetery on his serried support, the collapsing balloon slowly following from its attitude of some 1,500 feet."

Dens of Iniquity.  
September 25.—"These dens of iniquity known as 'tin-shuk' agencies, of which six are known to exist in Queen's Road alone, are in full swing again; and, in fact, doing better than ever; for in addition to swindling, their country in the most barefaced manner their 'crimps' are hard at it 'enlisting' coolies for the new Mexican railway—piddling. They 'gather them in' all around the country and bring them through Hongkong en route to Mexico, the port of shipment on the 17th instant, and the third sets out that the same person of a noble house got the post of Acting Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department on the 19th instant. Mr. Ford has gone to Japan to bring a good deal."



## WAR TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 1.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.  
ONLY MINOR OPERATIONS.

September 23, 11.10 p.m.

A Rome communique reports only minor operations. Some trenches and wire entanglements in the Gaidoia region were taken, and the Austrians were repulsed at Falsarego and Tolmino.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE  
GERMAN DEFENCES BADLY DAMAGED.

September 24, 1.35 a.m.

A Paris communique states that the artillery duel is most active along the whole front, mingled with mines exploding and bomb fighting. Much damage has been done to the German defences. A French airship and aeroplanes effectively bombarded a number of stations and camps. The Germans threw incendiary shells on Arras and its environs, causing several fires which were quickly extinguished.

## "A PROMISING AND PAINSTAKING LIAR!"

September 24, 5.30 a.m.

Commander Mathy, pilot of one of the Zeppelins that made a raid on London, has furnished the *New York World* with an account of the raid which was passed for publication in London without comment. It contains numerous quite untrue statements; and one—to the effect that an anti-aircraft gun was placed under cover of St. Paul's—is only describable as a falsehood invented to excuse what the German aircraft are attempting to do. Commander Mathy says:—The Thames is an indestructible guide post which it is impossible for the English to remove. From it we can pick up any point of London, though the city is darkened. We could see the glow reflected in the sky 37 miles away. We headed straight for it, and soon the silent city was below us. There were dark spots outstanding from the lighter portions, residential sections not much darkened. It was the dark spots we were after. Suddenly the city seemed to come to life. Its searchlights, like arms, were waving around the sky, sending out feelers for threatening danger. If anyone believes London is not a vast military centre he should have been beside me and seen the red angry flashes of scores of cannon, belching shrapnel. Our altitude made the effect of the range-finding of the anti-aircraft guns impossible. We were militarily justified in bombing a battery screened near St. Paul's but abstained for fear of damaging the cathedral. We dropped several bombs on Holborn viaduct, in the vicinity of the station, and then from the Bank of England to the Tower. We tried to hit the bridge, but the result was uncertain. The guns on the Tower Bridge maintained a lively fire. Arriving over Liverpool Street Station I shouted "Rapid fire," and bombs rained in a succession of detonations, and the bursts of fire showed that I had done great damage. Our main attack lasted ten minutes as tactics demand that attack should be short and quick. We were never bothered by aeroplanes during any fight.

TENDERS FOR  
GOVERNMENT WORK.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Repairs to No. 2 Fire Float," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Friday, October 8, 1915. Specifications can be obtained at the Government Marine Surveyor's Office.

**Sanitary Department.**  
Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the Scavenging and Conservancy Contract, Stanley and Tytam," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Tuesday, October 12, 1915, for the general surface scavenging of and the removal of household and trade refuse, animal manure and nightsoil from the villages of Stanley and Tytam in accordance with the conditions of contract, copy of which may be obtained at the Office of the Secretary to the Sanitary Board. The contract will be for a period of three years from the 1st Jan., 1916. For form of tender apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

**Medical Department.**  
Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked

## TELEGRAMS.

## DUTCH LINER SINKS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")  
London, Received, September 24.  
The Dutch liner, *Koningin Emma* sank near the Shipwash Sands. The steamer *Batavier* Four transferred the rescued passengers from the *Koningin Emma* to the *Kumbagan*, which proceeded to Amsterdam.

**The Hanbury Medal.**  
The Hanbury Medal for 1915 is awarded to Mr. E. Morell Holmes, who has been since 1872 the Curator of the Pharmaceutical Society's Museum, and is a leading authority on medicinal plants. This medal, keenly coveted by chemists, was founded about 1882 to commemorate the famous Mid-Victorian pharmacologist, and has only four times been conferred on Englishmen.

"Tender for Repairs to Launch H.O. 1," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Saturday, October 9, 1915, for repairs to the Government Steam Launch "H.O. 1." Specifications may be obtained at the Government Marine Surveyor's Office.

**Public Works Department.**  
Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Subordinate Officers' Quarters, Happy Valley," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Tuesday, October 12, 1915, for the erection of a Block of Six Terrace Houses, with Servants' Quarters, etc., at the junction of Wong Nei Chung and Broadwood Roads. For form of tender, specification and further particulars apply at this Office.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

## A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

## LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of September 25, 1914.

**New Zealand's Resolution.**  
The Government of New Zealand has decided to keep the expeditionary force continuously at full strength by sending monthly drafts of reserves after the main force has sailed.

**The Cruiser Disaster.**  
The official statement concerning the loss of the cruisers *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* is eagerly awaited, especially as the narratives of the survivors are most conflicting. Some say that only minutes elapsed and others hours between the sinking of the different vessels. The number of submarines is variously estimated at from three to twenty. It appears, however, that about a thousand of the crew have been saved, but sailing vessels which are becalmed have some others. The official list of saved includes:—Captain John E. Drummond, *Aboukir*, Commander William F. Sells, *Aboukir*, Commander Bertram W. L. Nicholson, *Cressy*, Captain Wilmet S. Nicholson, *Hogue*, and Commander Reginald A. Norton, *Hogue*. The Admiralty list of officers shows that the *Cressy* had eighteen dead including Captain Johnson and thirteen saved, the *Aboukir* seventeen dead and fifteen saved, the *Hogue* eight dead and twenty-three saved.

**The Emden Opens Fire on Madras.**  
The German cruiser *Emden* at ten o'clock last evening fired nine shots into the city of Madras, and hit the Telegraph Office, the Seamen's Clubhouse and some trucks, while in the harbour two oil tanks were set ablaze. On our guns replying the *Emden* disappeared with lights out. Two Indian boys were killed. The public were perfectly calm. Their attitude was admirable.

**Moratorium About to End.**  
The Government after consulting with the various interests, has decided that the time has arrived for ending the moratorium as soon as possible. There will therefore be no further extensions of moratorium to bills of exchange, retail debts or rent. As regards other debts there will be an extension of one month.

**Zeppelin Detected over Antwerp.**  
A Zeppelin airship appeared over the outer forts of Antwerp, on Tuesday night but was detected by the searchlights and retired. British Aeroplanes Raid Zeppelin Shed.  
Five British aeroplanes raided the Zeppelin shed at Cologne and threw bombs from a height of 1,600 feet. When they perceived that the shed was aflame they returned to their starting point. One of the aeroplanes descended in Belgium and an armed motor-car went to the rescue. An Amsterdam telegram reports that an aeroplane dropped bombs on the Zeppelin shed at Düsseldorf. The *Dusseldorfer Zeitung* says that a few windows in the shed were broken.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

September	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	211	214	203	208	195	203	201	199	219	214	215	208	207	200	215	228	205	204	201	211	202	209	209	197
Total to 24th inst.	4978																							
Daily average	207.42																							

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT

OF SELECTED

FILLET HADDOCKS

AND

KIPPERS.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.  
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Nineteenth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on Saturday, 9th October, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1915.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 9th October, 1915 both days inclusive.

By order,  
M. MANUK,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 24th September, 1915

## NOTICES.

## THE HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

A PROMENADE CONCERT  
will be given in the  
BOTANICAL GARDENS

on  
SATURDAY, September, 25th,  
1915, at 9.00 p.m.

Entrance only by Main Gate,  
Lower Albert Road,  
at 8.30 p.m.

Mrs. VILLIERS SMYTH  
Mr. H. I. JONES  
Hongkong Police Reserve  
Orchestra.  
Band of the 18th Infantry.  
Accompanist:—P. O. GEORGE  
GRIMBLE, H.K.P.R.

Admission 20 cents. Members of the Naval, Military and Police Forces in uniform are invited as the guests of the Police Reserve. The profits, if any, of this concert will go to the Band and Orchestra of the H.K.P.R.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF  
THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

TWENTY-FOUR MILLION  
DOLLARS (\$24,000,000)

Subscribers to the above Loan are hereby notified that, in accordance with Article V of the Loan Regulations, the full amount of Dollars One Million Four Hundred and Forty Thousand (\$1,440,000), being the amount of interest on the loan for one year, has been duly raised by the Ministry of Finance and has been deposited by the undersigned in the following Banks, namely:—the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, as a permanent guarantee for the interest on the loan.

P. A. AGLEN,  
Inspector General of Customs,  
and Vice-Chairman of the  
Bureau of National Loans.  
Inspector General  
of Customs.  
Peking, 11th September, 1915.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HARMOD'S CURE, and every year brings similar letters to-day.

**HARMOD'S CURE for ASTHMA**

PAID FOR 40 YEARS.  
Sold in this by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.  
Beware of Imitations.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS** of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 27th day of Sept., 1915, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land above Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 21 years

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	As per plan	10,431	about	400
2	As per plan	7,100	about	50

G. R.

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS** of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 4th day of October, 1915, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of Crown Land above Ma Road and at Ship Street respectively in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rents to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	As per plan	10,431	about	400
2	As per plan	7,100	about	50

## WANTED.

WANTED.—In Kowloon, Board and Residence, Private family, British. Apply—"BACHELOR" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Dividend Warrants dated London 24th July, 1915 may be had on application at the Office of the undersigned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 25th September, 1915.

## FOUND.

FOUND.—A Fox Terrier. Will be returned to proper owner on giving satisfactory proof of ownership and on payment of costs of this advertisement to "X.Z." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

**"VIYELLA"**  
SHIRTS AND  
PYJAMAS

"VIYELLA" Flannel is so finished that it Cannot Shrink, and it is soft, durable and of beautiful appearance.

**MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.**  
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.  
16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

**WM. POWELL, LTD.**  
TELEPHONE 346.

THE  
LATEST AND BEST  
**DRESS SUITINGS**  
EXCLUSIVE STYLE, FIT AND FINISH.

Prices Always Moderate For  
THE BEST.

**J. ULLMANN & Co.**  
SPECIAL SALE  
IN  
GOLD POCKET WATCHES

Accounts to Timekeepers! Absolute Bargains!

Every Watch is Fully Guaranteed.

**COLUMBIA RECORDS.**

2472 THE KILTIES KOURTSHIP  
THREE BLIND MICE

FAMOUS BAGPIPE RECORDS OF  
MARCHES, STRATHSPEYS, REELS ETC.  
by  
Pipe-Major Forsyth (The King's Piper)  
and  
Pipe-Major Ross.....H. M. Scots Guards

CALL OR PHONE 1322  
**THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,**  
6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

A KINGLY DRINK  
WITH  
A KINGLY TITLE

**"KING GEORGE IV"**  
SCOTCH WHISKY

"The Top Notch of Scotch."  
The Distillers Company Ltd.  
EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS  
**CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.**  
Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,  
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East: 16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 23, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.  
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.  
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.  
Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN .....	13th Nov.	27th Sept.
CHANGSHA .....	18th Nov.	18th Nov.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 93.

Butterfield & Swire.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.  
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

## EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Mutra," tons 4,644, Capt. Holman, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 5th October.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 25th October.

## WESTWARD

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 16th October.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1915 Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST  
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Heungshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai. Tons 1651. | s.s. Talsan. Tons 2006.

## HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salnam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 4.30 a.m. Round trip take about 6 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

10, HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor)

Opposite the Blake Pier.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Miyasaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	T. 16,000 {THURS., 7th Oct. at noon.

VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Yokohama Maru Capt. Shinohe	T. 12,500 {THURS., 30th Sept., at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takada	T. 9,000 {FRI., 15th Oct. at 4 p.m.
	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	T. 13,500 {TUES., 16th Nov. at 4 p.m.

CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawachima	T. 12,500 {SATURDAY, 2nd Oct.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Iyo Maru Capt. Oxamoto	T. 12,500 {MONDAY, 12th Sept.
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SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Torada	T. 8,000 {TUESDAY, 12th Sept.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Colombo Maru Capt. Sakawoto	T. 8,000 {WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	T. 13,500 {FRI., 15th Oct. at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi Maru Capt. Trizawa	T. 21,000 {FRI., 24th Sept. at 10 a.m.
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Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

## SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.	
" " Return " 900. " " Return " 825.	
" 2nd Single " 400. " 2nd Single " 360.	
" " Return " 605. " " Return " 550.	

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0	
" " " Montreal £60.3.0	

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.	
" " " 1st Return £37.10/—	

To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne 1st Single £41.	
" 1st Return £72. " 1st Return £73.15/—	

To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.	
" 2nd " \$ 90. " 2nd " \$ 83.	

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI.....	Luchow	26th Sept. at d'light
TSINGTAO & NCHWANG	Paoting	26th Sept. at d'light
WWEI, C'FOO & T'SIN	Hulchow	28th Sept. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	28th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	28th Sept. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Sungkiang	30th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Chenan	30th Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	5th Oct. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST-RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidsthips; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon & State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 292. Agents.

Hongkong 25th September, 1915, N.Y.

## SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjikembangx JAYA	...	29th Sept.	SHAI	5th Oct.
Tjisondarix JAPAN	...	3rd Oct.	JAYA	6th Oct.
Tjibodasx JAYA	...	5th Oct.	JAPAN	12th Oct.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

(15)

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	Tuesday, 28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	12th Oct., at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	9th Nov., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 30th Nov., at noon.

First Class to London.....	£71.10.	Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....	£60.	Return (6 months) £96.10.
" " " San Francisco.....	£45.	" " " £68.

\* VIA MANILA, OMITTING SHANGHAI.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, LIMA, VALPARAISO, THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Selyo Maru 14,000 - 18 knots Wednesday, 10th November.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St Albans .....	—	13th Oct. 11 a.m.
Empire .....	—	2nd Nov. ..
Eastern .....	8th Oct.	22nd Nov. ..
Aldenhams .....	29th Oct.	—

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haiching .....	J. S. Thomson	TUES., 28th Sept. at 3.00 p.m.
Hailan .....	J. W. Evans	FRI., 1st Oct. at 12 noon.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrall & Co.,

General Managers.

## LOG BOOK

Two Big Ship Yards to Build Submarines.

Washington, July 12.—Formal notice has been received by the Secretary of the Navy that the New York Shipbuilding Company and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, two of the largest concerns of the kind in the United States are about to get into the business of constructing submarines. The news aroused great interest among naval officials because it probably means broader development in this type of war vessel, and will enable the United States in case of emergency to build more submarines than is possible under existing circumstances. There are now only two submarines building companies in this country. That there is room for more is indicated by an apparent determination on the part of the present administration of the Department to ask Congress to greatly enlarge the submarine flotillas of the American navy. In behalf of the New York and Newport News companies a request has been made that they get time to make bids on the sixteen submarines authorized by the last Congress. Proposals for the construction of these boats were to have been opened on August 2. The two concerns have asked that this opening date be cancelled in order that they may have an opportunity to bid. The indications are that this request will be granted. Representatives of the New York and Newport News companies were in conference with Mr. Daniels to-day and told him of the purpose of their concern to build submarines and informed him that they had made arrangements to use the designs of foreign builders. Secretary Daniels declined to say what type of foreign submarines the companies would build, but he indicated plainly that contracts had been made with constructors in one of the neutral countries of northern Europe. The type is said to be modern in every respect so far as hull and superstructure are concerned. The companies want more time in which to obtain plans and other data to put them in shape to begin operations. Moreover, they have not yet completed their arrangements for batteries to equip their boats. Mr. Daniels said to-day that he regarded it as of the highest importance to encourage the growth of the submarine industry and that it would be a good policy to give the two companies a chance to bid on the sixteen new submarines for which money is now available. Mr. Daniels reiterated a statement he made before the House Naval Committee last winter that the chief difficulty in building submarines to-day is in the inability to get batteries with power enough to give the boats a wide steaming radius. In an effort to find such batteries he placed an order abroad just before the war broke out. Delivery was not made owing to the war. The head of the Navy Department admitted that apparently the Germans have solved the battery troubles that have perplexed American builders, but Mr. Daniels only smiled when asked if his experts had come into possession of the secret of the process of the German batteries used in submarines.

"You've made a mistake in your paper," said an indignant man, entering the editorial room of a daily paper. "I was one of the competitors at that athletic match yesterday and you have called me 'the well-known light-weight champion.' 'Well, aren't you?' inquired the editor. 'No, I'm nothing of the kind and it's confoundedly awkward, because I'm a coal merchant.' The Grand Magazine

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Fish, Haddock, Kippers, etc. ALEXANDRA CAFE



## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 25th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via S'ow,		
FOOCHOW & Ningpo	Kwongsang	Sun., 26th Sept. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & C'outa	Lalsang	Tues., 28th Sept. at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Tues., 28th Sept. at d'light
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Thur., 30th Sept. at d'light
Singapore & Sourabaya	Fausang	Thur., 30th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri., 1st Oct. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 2nd Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outa	Yatsing	Sat., 2nd Oct. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kumsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe Inland Sea and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Lanad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Baukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.



## R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Subject to change without Notice.

## HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Merionethshire	Beginning of Oct.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10.

Agents.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD &amp; ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS &amp; REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FOUNDRYMASTERS, BRASS &amp; IRON FOUNDRIES, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL &amp; MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING &amp; CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons. 50-Ton Hydraulic TENSING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

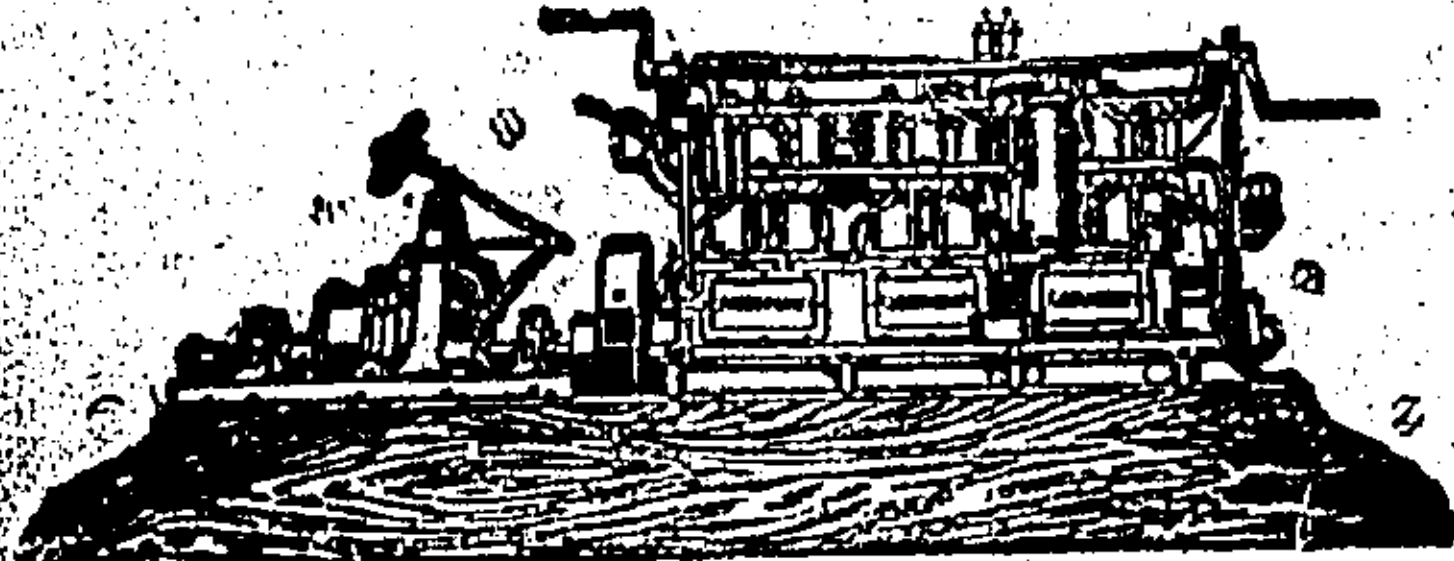
AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LTD.

PETROL &amp; KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty &amp; War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 22.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched
London	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	18, Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Leocat	M. M.	2, Oct.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Nore	P. & O.	8, Oct.
London & Glasgow	(of Hankow)	B. L. L.	8, Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Leocat	M. M.	16, Oct.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

New York via Suez Canal	Pathan	D. & Co.	27, Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	30, Sept.
Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Indrakula	J. M. Co.	8, Oct.
Via S'hai & Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	8, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	12, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Nov.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan	Persia	P. M. Co.	4, Jan.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	13, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Oct.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	25, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	P. & O.	N. Y. K.	26, Sept.
B'bay, via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	27, Sept.
Mauritius and South African Ports			
Shanghai	Salamis	B. L. L.	28, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Yingchow	B. & S.	28, Sept.
Anping & Takao via Swatow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	28, Sept.
Amoy			
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Sosho Maru	O. S. K.	29, Sept.
S'pore, Pang, R'gon & Calcutta	Haitan	D. L. Co.	1, Oct.
Manila	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	2, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, R'gon & Calcutta	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	2, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	N. Y. K.		2, Oct.
Shanghai	V. Clotat	M. M.	4, Oct.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	5, Oct.
Shanghai	Novara	P. & O.	9, Oct.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijbodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

## TO SAIL

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# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1915.

## WHERE IS THE KAISER NOW?

AN IMPERIAL DYNASTY WHICH HAS STAKED ITS

ALL.

(The following article was written by Mr. Austin Harrison for the *Sunday Chronicle*.) When war broke out, the Crown Prince was the darling of the German Army.

In an incautious moment his father alluded to him once as "my invincible son," and the words stuck. The Prince's easy rollicking manner, his escapades, elandine and barefaced, his *affaires* (the Crown Prince is a champion spooner), his *bravours* (as when he rode his horse up the staircase leading to Wilhelm's Palace at Potsdam)—these were feathers in his cap; and when some years ago "Papa" confined him to garrison duty at Dantzig the young man openly turned to public support.

This was easier than he had hoped for. The Kaiser was not so young as he was when he spoke of himself as "Admiral of the West"; he had learnt wisdom, he felt his responsibilities, whereas his son felt none. When the Kaiser rebuked his son for his "Boysish follies," that bright young spark responded with true Hohenzollern cheek. "But, Papa, you of all men, you've set the example to Germany."

And these words made Kaiser Wilhelm very angry. Here plainly was an undutiful son, a rakish boy who bore his dignities ill; a fellow who wanted watching. "To Dantzig with him!" And to Dantzig the first-born went, where, in company with the other Death's Head Hussars quartered there, the Crown Prince played as many pranks and bedevilled as he dared—"just to vex Papa."

Tone of History's Landmarks. In future times historians will no doubt ransack Europe for data bearing on this point, and I hope, if they chance on this issue of the *Sunday Chronicle*, they will read my quite deliberate opinion that this Dantzig incident was largely responsible for the war.

Till that event, the Crown Prince was merely regarded as a young blood who enjoyed his fill of life and got what fun he could more or less irresponsibly. At Dantzig however, this changed. The young man was much annoyed at Papa's disciplinary tyranny, and resented it. Representing the beau-ideal of the German cavalry officer, he soon found the Army ready for him—an Army which for years past had chafed at inactivity and had become somewhat suspicious of the Kaiser's "peace proclivities." It was not long before he was able to assert himself publicly as stout Pan-German.

This was in the Reichstag, when, listening to a Chauvinistic speech, the Crown Prince in the gallery broke into loud clapping of hands. As usual, the European Press at the time treated it as "good copy," but the Germans know better. They realised that the young Hohenzollern heir clapped his hands as a signal—to the Army; they knew its appeal would not be unanswered. It was not. From that day the Crown Prince became the Knight in Shining Armour, quite eclipsing the aureole of the Kaiser, who was thus officially snubbed by his precocious offspring.

The Crown Prince knew the Army was tired of its long peace and itched for war; he rightly gauged the time, the place, and the spot. His pole-nade struck the Kaiser a mortal blow in prestige. From that moment it was quite common to read in the German papers words such as "our poltroon Emperor," the

"timid Hohenzollern"—words which three years ago would have been punished for *lese-majeste*.

Interpreter of the Army's Spirit.

As the panache of the Crown Prince grew, war became sensibly nearer; the Crown Prince was right about the Army; it did want war, it was growing tired of the Emperor's policy of commercial penetration; it did desire to show the world what Krupp and Germany could do on the field of battle.

The Emperor knew that, and feared his son in consequence. Without all question he was driven to war last August under the spur of Young Hopeful, who was rapidly winning the Army to him. Had the Kaiser uttered the words which, any time in the last week of last July, would have assured peace he would have lost his hold in Germany, and the Crown Prince would have forced his hand.

The Kaiser went to war because (1) the Crown Prince wanted war; (2) because the Army were goading him on the Crown Prince to force war; (3) because, without all question, the military authorities held the conditions to be favourable for the long-heralded adventure of conquest and expansion.

When war came, it was to the Crown Prince, rather than to the Emperor, that the Army looked: youth which was to lead the way. He did. Thank the gods, the Crown Prince was assigned the post of honour of piloting the French Army in the centre after capturing Verdun. His generalship upset the entire German offensive. It brought down Kluck and von Bulow, stayed his flanking movement, and, as a fact, the Crown Prince's Army was only saved from destruction by the abandonment of the main line of the offensive, which ended disastrously for the Germans at the Marne.

The Crown Prince had failed absolutely. Since then little has been heard about him in Germany, except in the nature of "private scandals." His name is not mentioned. "My invincible son" has been found to be a very silly young man and a bad soldier. There are all kinds of stories about him, photographed with dancers on the balconies of French chateaux, but no military reference at all; so far as leadership is concerned the Crown Prince has vanished, and it is understood that his father is gravely and seriously displeased—and inwardly, not a little pleased.

From Pomp to Pessimism. So the son's now what about Papa? The Kaiser started out, too, as a general, only in the guise of Generalissimo. According to the stories, all was ready for his entry into Paris, which was to be a triumphal march beyond all precedent in history. He is said to have been "furious" at the little Belgians daring to strike at "My Guards."

No doubt the mild Chancellor caught his phrase. "Smash your way through," from the Emperor, who, in the early stages of the war, must have been in the seventh heaven of delight. The Press spoke of him as now here, now there, and the Emperor, who loves travelling, we may be sure spent a good part of his times speeding to the West and to the East, according to the promises of results and victory.

Then the stagnation of trench warfare began; the winter came; and then the Russians crept up

on to the Carpathians. About November of last year the Germans were in a pessimistic mood. Their grand offensive had failed with the Crown Prince; at neither end had they struck mortal blows; their commerce had gone; the whole life had to be reorganised, reconstituted; it looked as wet and gloomy as the weather.

The Press never mentioned the Kaiser. He stole into Berlin secretly, "unreceived." He litted away from the Castle again in a day or so unknown to the outside public. Evidently he was not commanding; he was not in effect General-in-Chief.

Gradually the Germans ceased to think of "Unser Kaiser" in the strife of war, the angust personality waned into the background of things, and there he remains to-day, no longer the all-energetic, all-deciding Kaiser of "My Potsdam Grenadiers," but an emblem, almost a myth, like an old flag of war emerging only on State occasions when there is bunting in the streets and some shouting to be done.

Now he (the old flag) is here, now there. At some recaptured Galician town, at Przemyśl, or in the North in his favourite East Prussian hunting grounds, he appears and is acclaimed and photographed for the American newspapers. Or we hear of him in France (not much off Belgium, where, doubtless, he fears assassination); he is said also to have gone down to the Tyrol to eggon the mountaineers to stem Italy's advance.

Only an Emblem Now.

But always it is an emblem of a Kaiser who is reported present, a figure-head symbolic of the cause—the strong personal note has gone, the "I" of Kaiserhood is no more, the flesh and blood of the most pronounced Monarch in Europe seems to have vanished into myth and mystery; in a word, the Kaiser no longer rules, his very divinity is now the sport or spoil of fate—the fate of Germany.

We see this very plainly in the "discussion" which is taking place about submarine warfare in connection with America. The soldier and sailors are for ruthless piracy at all costs; the diplomats and thinkers of Germany are for common-sense. Where is the Kaiser? No one knows. It is impossible to say. Plainly, he no longer decides, for otherwise there would be no controversy.

That there is controversy and uncertainty about the procedure to be adopted is as certain as that the Kaiser no longer arrogates to himself complete power. The question is, Why is the Kaiser so non-apparent? What has happened to dim the lustre of his personality?

The answer is that in the great struggle which is shaking all Europe only nations count, only those whose destinies are at stake. Things have got beyond the power or control of any one man in Germany, or elsewhere. Emperors have no longer any significance in this Titanic struggle; there is no authority save that of the soldiers, there is no Government save that of the military, there is no use in anything save the forces and utilities which prosecute war.

The Kaiser is astute enough to see that. No doubt, his generals have bluntly warned him off the field of command, forbidden all interference. The forces of war which the Kaiser has conjured up have submerged him, for the time disfranchised him. To-day he is no body, he is merely an emblem. Were he to die to-night nothing would change, for Germany is in the hands of the Army, the greatest citizen Army that history has known. Its will is sovereign; there is no other will.

When the Crown will topple. In a war like this, which is nothing less than a European con-

test for racial supremacy on the part of an entire nation, man, the Kaiser, has no personal identity; he is merely the embodiment of the uniform, the flag. When the German Armies are victorious he appears, shows himself, his uniform, his medals and ribbons, and disappears to await the next armorial occasion. He is Kaiser because of the Army, and for no other reason. So long as the Army wins, his Crown is safe. The moment it begins to lose the Crown will begin to topple from his head.

In reality, the Kaiser is a weak man, like all men inordinately vain. Had he not been so weak, he would never have been rushed into war last August. Since then his intrinsic weakness has been more and more apparent. Beyond granting Iron Crosses and congratulating admirals and Zeppelin makers, he has been singularly silent all these months. The most verbose and high falutin Monarch in Europe has passed from the notice of men.

Where he is, nobody knows, not even in Germany. What he does, no one can say. He is "under," so to speak, like his son, like the whole Hohenzollern family; nor will he or they ever go up again unless the German Armies are victorious.

There would seem a fatality in this mystification of the Kaiser as ominous to him as it should prove auspicious to us. It places things as it were. We can grasp the magnitude of the struggle before Europe the better for this equalisation of identities, this reduction of the flaming person of the Kaiser to a mere plate of identification like that of any other man in the German Army.

For one thing it means that Germany is conscious that she is now fighting for her life. There is no longer any talk of the insatiability of German victory. The Germans recognise they are hated by Europe, that unless they win the Allies will, and in such a way as to blint the German weapon for at least a generation. The Kaiser is in the position of Hannibal, and he knows it. Only real victory can restore his prestige, save his Throne, perpetuate his dynasty. All that he stands for depends upon the achievements of the German Armies; if they fail, he fails, and with him the life of the Hohenzollerns.

Where the Sceptre Lies.

When we ask, therefore, Where is the Kaiser? We shall probably never know until the deeper question is answered, Where is Germany? Whether the Kaiser is at Potsdam or Antwerp, Manbeuge or Lemberg, is immaterial; he is everywhere and nowhere, just as he is all and nothing.

On the ground, the flag is a foolish-looking object, but aloft, waving in the breeze, it is the most inspiring thing man knows. The flag is the Kaiser. If German arms are down, the flag is down, and no one knows where his Majesty is, but when they are up the Kaiser, too, is up and about, gathering cheers and salutes. But his sceptre lies in the tents of the General Staff.

His frown and smile are not even pictorialised; not a soldier, he is not even a subject for a cartoon. Hindenburg is the German idol to-day, Tirpitz, Zeppelin. The Kaiser has done his work-to-day he is waiting for its results. If they are favourable, he will be able to talk bigger than ever, but if they are unfavourable, he will not be able to talk at all.

This position of the Kaiser is not without significance, the destiny of Germany has passed from his keeping into that of his people. They will endure or fall together. But the settlement now, will only come through the people, which, so far as we are concerned, means the German Armies.

## PEACEFUL PENETRATION.

HOW THE GERMANS BETRAY THOSE COUNTRIES IN WAR WHICH THEY ENTER IN PEACE.

In the *National Review* for July, Mr. Colvin returns to his study of the Germans in England and discovers, as I anticipated, that the Germans were up to the neck in the Spanish Armada. They supplied Philip with ships, men, munitions, and money, and they offered him the use of the harbour of Hamburg. Although Philip was never actually Emperor of Germany—as by some trick of a treacherous memory I allowed myself to suggest—the Empire was a family affair, and on occasion he acted as Emperor. Thus Philip forbade the Imperial merchants to trade with England, when our merchant adventurers went to Emden, thereby usurping—as John Wheeler is careful to point out—the Imperial powers.

Philip was in fact, the predominant partner in the House of Hapsburg at that time, and could influence the policy of the Empire to his liking. But as he obtained his loan from Cologne and Antwerp, his munitions of war from Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, it is just as likely that the German flag wagged the Spanish dog, or vice versa. For, although the Empire had declined, the Hanseatic League was still strong, and hated England with a deadly and implacable hatred.

This is clearly shown in a whole series of extracts from the Venetian archives which are given by Mr. Colvin; as he has convicted me of a sin of commission, let me now convict him of a sin of omission. And it is important, because there is this flaw in his chain of proofs. It is never actually shown that the German cities were in league with Philip. True, it is shown that they hated England, and it is also shown that they supplied Philip with munitions and ships. But this may have been no more than contraband trade, for all that the *National Review* article actually proves.

Just as Mr. Marshall Hall might say that three dead brides in three baths is rather a coincidence than a proof, so the pro-German historian might object that three German Fleets loaded to the gunwale with munitions of war for Spain proves nothing more than the existence of a brisk contraband trade.

A Secret Understanding. Mr. Colvin has gone to Lappenberg for the German side of the story, but Lappenberg, although a well-equipped historian, was a Hamburger, and a bitter partisan of the House. He should have consulted Sartorius an earlier and fairer historian, who wrote, as an impartial scholar, at the beginning of last century, before Germany had again become an Empire, and before the Germans found it profitable to conceal their predatory history and their predatory intentions.

Sartorius, then, in his history of the House, quotes a Hamburg resolution of 1579, "carried under great secrecy." It decreed that Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen should sit in permanent committee on the affairs of England; that England should be forced to restore free trade by countervailing duties; that "the English in the House towns be treated as hostages, and part of their goods sequestered"; that the Emperor should be approached "to make the whole matter the business of the Empire"; and "lastly, to treat with Spain, whose enmity against England was notorious."

This programme, we know, was carried out as far as the duties and the Empire were concerned. At the Imperial Diet at Augsburg, in 1582, "by favour," as Wheeler

says, "and assistance of the Spanish Ministers and of the Prince and Prelates of the Roman religion (the most part whereof were at the devotion of the House of Austria)," they obtained a decree for the expulsion of English trade from the German Empire. But it did not suffice. Was, then, the lost of the Hamburg programme carried out?

I return to Sartorius in 1587, the year before the Armada. Our merchant adventurers had gone to the down-at-heel German town of Stade, Hamburg refusing them entrance. Thereupon Hamburg sent a deputation to Stade with a threat which Sartorius thus summarises: "What danger did Stade incur? Spain is with the Emperor, the Empire, and the House; the presence of the English is not convenient for Germany. What an armada the King of Spain is just now equipping, the like of which no body has seen before; the Duke of Parma might possibly, all of a sudden, appear from the Netherlands.—Surely Stade ought to have considered the matter well before being so rash as to put a grain of salt into the business!"

The Favoured German. We may take it then as proved that the German cities had, in accordance with the Hamburg resolution, a secret understanding with the King of Spain. They were to help him to fit out the Armada, and he was to restore their free trade privileges in London. What were those free trade privileges? They are quoted by Sir J. H. Ramsey in his history of the Houses of Lancaster and York (vol. I, page 160). His figures, which are derived from the *Parva Costuma*, show that the duties on the German traders in London were considerably less than the duties on the trade of other English ports with London. But how did the Germans secure such privileges? I reply, by corruption and organised power—their weapons then, as now. In the Hanseatic archives there is a scale of bribes for every official in London, from the Lord Mayor down to the clerks of the Customs.

Here is an illuminating entry from Letterbook K in the Guildhall archives:

"Grant by . . . the Mayor, alderman, sheriffs, and commonalty to the merchants of the Hans of Almaine (Germany) within London to have their aldermen and all their liberties as formerly granted . . . and, further, that the said merchants shall be quit of all custom, etc., payable on merchandise on condition that they pay yearly to the sheriffs for the time being the sum of forty shillings and to the mayor for the time being two barrels of best herring, one barrel of sturgeon, and a hundredweight of good and clear polish wax or their value in money prescribed."

What a depth of degradation you will say; but is it any deeper than the statement of one of his Majesty's Ministers at the beginning of this war that the naturalisation of a German financier, Baron Schroeder, was necessary to the credit of the City of London?

Ignominious Servitude. But there were other things just as degrading. On September 20, 1805, "it was agreed that the merchants of the House of Almaine should be quit of payment of two shillings on going in or out of Bishopsgate with their goods, seeing that they are charged with the custody and repair of the said gate." Just imagine it, the Germans were put in charge of one of the gates of the City of London, and on March 5, 1460, the Germans are asked to deliver up the keys because they had allowed the gate to fall into decay. And here is another illuminating little passage. It is a writ to the Sheriff of London dated November 15, 1351:

"notifying that the King had taken under his protection Hildebrand Suderman, who had been charged with procuring the death of Richard Carkye, a Bristol merchant . . . and of insulting the English nation, and commanding proclamation to be made against inflicting any injury upon the said Hildebrand or other members of the German House."

We are not told if Suderman was a Privy Counsellor or a Member of Parliament, but at least he was above the law.

One more point and I am done with this old history. When I wrote on the subject last I said that "in 1408 England made a most ignominious peace with Prussia." One of my readers thereupon wrote that "at that date there was no independent State bearing the name. . . . The kingdom of Prussia came into existence in 1701." But I did not say that in 1408 Prussia was a kingdom; as a matter of fact the treaty was negotiated by the Master General of Prussia (Hakluyt Vol. II, p. 98). The Teutonic order of knights was a Prussian military organisation which worked hand in glove with the Hanseatic League of those days. In 1398 the Prussians were enjoined to depart from England by their Government, and from that time a rigorous prohibition was placed upon English trade—the League being then in command of the sea. By 1408 England was reduced to signing one of the most humiliating treaties of peace in our history. If the historians say little or nothing about it that is their fault, not mine. It is all to be found in Hakluyt.

The Prussian in Russia. I should not have carried you so far on a mere antiquarian excursion; my object was to show that as the Prussians are behaving to-day, so they have behaved before. They penetrate a country in the guise of peace, and then usurp control. If the inhabitants resent this process, then treachery and force are used, and the last expedient is war. The Prussians are, in fact, a nation of land pirates. Napoleon said that they were hatched out of a cannon ball, and they have preyed upon the rest of Europe since the beginning of time.

In this connection I would advise my readers to procure a little book just published, "Russia and Democracy," by G. de Wesselsky (Heinemann Ltd.). M. de Wesselsky is a veteran Russian journalist and a good friend of the Entente. He is also a good patriot, and the object of his book is to show how the Germans all through Russian history have "diverted Russian policy to the injury of Russia and the benefit of Prussia."

Prince Bismarck intrigued Russia into the war with Turkey, and then secured the friendship of Turkey by protecting her against some of the results of the war. German diplomacy led Russia into the war with Japan and then forced upon Russia commercial treaty, which left Russia a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water to her Teutonic neighbour.

In the same way Germany has for years worked to persuade Sweden that Russia is her enemy in order to have the services of the gallant Swedish Army when war came about. Germany systematically colonised Poland and Western Russia with German colonists, who betrayed their adopted country by spying for their Fatherland just as the Germans are doing here. The German Ambassador established a reign of tyranny in St. Petersburg by his spy system. Any Russian who did not favour Germany was sure to be denounced to the Russian Government as a revolutionary. A famous Russian General, who was a prisoner at (Continued on Second Page.)



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1915.

### HONGKONG TRADE.

The following Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report is Published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, under date of September 24, 1915.

Canton Silk Circular.  
(Compiled by Messrs. Herbert Dent & Co.)

Canton, 11th September, 1915.

Stock:—500 bales.  
Market:—Silk. There has been a steady business doing during the past fortnight. Filatures in the Country appear to be gradually getting to work again. The 5th crop has been gathered in, the result being about 5,000 bales. No doubt the cocoons of the 3rd and 4th crops were more abundant than the native's reports admitted, as now that the filatures are getting to work again, the fortnightly settlements amount to 1,000 to 1,500 on average.

It is estimated that the cocoons of the 3rd crop remain sufficient to produce 500 bales, 4th crop yield expected 5,000 bales probably 6/7th crops, if weather proves normal, about 10,000 bales, altogether about 20,000 bales in view, which if materialised will show some 20 per cent. short of last year season's production. It remains to be seen if manufacturers will follow the high prices which Chinese spinners are asking.

Settlements of Silk (bales):  
1915/16. For Europe 600 bales.  
For America 1,100 bales.  
1914/15. bales 400 bales.  
1913/14. 600 bales, 1,600 bales.

Opium.  
(The Opium Statistics are obtained from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.)

Opium.—Bengal Market. There has been no change from the state of inactivity and quotations are unaltered.—Tanna, New \$3.325.00. Old \$2,200.00. V. Old \$91.00.00. Bencoes, New \$9.050.00. Old \$8,925.00. V. Old \$8,825.00. Malwa Market. Small lots changed hands of best drug at \$9,300/9,450.00 and of one exceptionally good quality at \$9,600.00.

Prices Current (Export).  
Feathers, AAAA, \$31.75 per picul, Feathers, AAA, \$25.50 per picul, Feathers, AA, \$23.00 per picul, Feathers, A, \$20.50 per picul, Feathers, B, \$18.00 per picul, Feathers, C, \$16.00 per picul, Market quiet.

Ginger Cargo in 2 owt. casks \$19.75 per picul, Stem in 2 owt. casks \$28.00 per picul, Cargo in cases 6 jars \$4.50 to \$5.50 per case, Stem \$6.50 to \$7.50 per case, Dry Cargo ginger in 1/2 picul cases \$29.75 per picul market unchanged.

Galangal \$7.00. No business.  
Cassia Oil \$180.70/75 per cent., \$170.00/75/80 per cent., \$180.00/80/85 per cent. Firm but no business.

Star Aniseed Oil \$190.00. Weak. Demand slow.  
Star Aniseed \$29.00. Weak. Demand slow.

Ground Nuts \$6.00 per picul. \$7.40 per picul with shells, without shells. Nothing doing.

Wood Oil \$14.30 at per picul.

Soy \$16.50 at per cask, of 5 piculs.

Human Hair Waste \$17.00, \$7/10" \$39.50, 10"/13" \$44.50, 10"/20" \$53.50, 18"/28" \$190.00, 28"/36" \$425.00 per cask. Price per picul, F. O. B. Hongkong.

Tin Yunnan 98 per cent \$98.98 per cent \$97.99 per cent \$98. Nothing doing.

Salon Cassia 51.00. Nothing doing.

Gall Nuts 26.00. Nothing doing.

Bristles Black Ass. 105.00/106.00 per picul. Nothing offered.

Matting 12 1/2 cents per yard. 36 inch wide.

Cotton Piece Goods.

Since we last wrote on the 10th instant sales have been restricted owing to heavy advances in Manchester prices. The general condition of this market is satisfactory and clearances are well maintained.

### Fancy Cotton Goods.

There is still a good enquiry and a moderate business has resulted at advanced rates. The uncertainty as regards replacing certain dyed goods has caused holders of stocks to limit their sales for the time being as it seems probable that such stocks will materially increase in value in the near future.

### Cotton Yarn.

The market during the early part of the period under review was very active and a substantial rise in values has taken place to the extent of about \$4 to \$8. This rise is almost entirely due to the position in the producing centres caused by an expected shortage in the supply of Cotton in India.

Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$92/110. No. 12s at \$98/110. No. 16s at \$100/125. No. 20s at \$102/138. Arrivals 22,500 bales. Sales 12,000 bales. Shipments 500. Unsold stock 30,600 bales. Bargains 35,000 bales.

### Woolens.

Very little doing owing to continued high prices at home.

### Raw Cottons.

Bengal, Raugoun, and Dacca, per picul \$29.00 a \$3.00. Shanghai, Tanchow and Ningpo per picul \$29.00 a \$4.00. No business. No quotations. No stocks.

### Metals.

Iron—Nail Rod, per picul, Sq. Flat Round B.r., per picul, nominal 7.50, 8.00.

### Lead.

Lead—L. B. & Co., per picul, 15.70.

Tin-Plater, Arrival per box, 11.70. There has been small business reported in Wire Nails and Tinplates, the latter being booked for long delivery as low as the equivalent of \$10.65 per box. Bars are more less neglected. Sales in small lots have been reported at 6 1/2 and 6 3/4 cents per lb. Present home prices are higher.

Yellow Metal—Muntz, 14/20 oz., per box, 65.00 per picul, Vivian's, 16/32 oz., per box, 57.00 per box, Elliott's, 16/32 oz., per box, 50.00 per picul. No Sales.

Steel, 1 1/2", per owt. case, 6.80 per picul.

### Flour Market Report.

American Market: Slightly weaker, but mills vary as to their ideas considerably.

Local Market: Very little movement. Stocks about 320,000 sacks.

### Quotations: Patents (Green Gril).

\$4.05 per sack. Cat off \$3.03 per sack. Straight \$3.03 per sack. Seconds \$2.95 per sack.

### Petroleum Products.

White Rose Brand per case—3.90, Comet Brand per case 3.70, Cook Brand per case 3.60, Eagle Brand per 2 tins 3.40, Eagle Brand per bulk 2.95, Pratts Motor Spirit per case 6.50, Fish Brand per case 3.60, Crown Brand per 2 tins 3.35, Crown Brand 8 i. Galls per bulk 2.92, Cross Brand per 2 tins 3.15, Cross Brand 8 i. galls per bulk 2.77, Dragon Brand per case 3.55, Dragon Brand per 2 tins, Shell Motor Spirit per case 6.00, Texas Soils per case 3.70. No change. Market Quiet.

### Sundries and Coals.

Campfor, Shanghai, case 90.00, Kwangai case 87.50. No stocks.

Window Glass thin, box 6.80 Window Glass 1" box 6.80, 1 1/2". No stock.

Coals.—per ton, ex-godown for (all). Australian (West Wallsend) 17.50, ex-ship, nominal. Miiki Lump, 10.00, ex-ship, steady.

Moji Lump, 7.75 a 9.50, ex-ship, steady. Moji Unsifted, 6.00 a 8.00, ex-ship, nominal. Akaike Lump, 8.30, ex-ship. Kaiping Navy, Lump, 11.50, ex-ship. Kaiping Loco Lump, 8.20, ex-ship. Kaiping No. 5 Dust, 7.25, ex-ship. Kaiping No. 1 Dust, 7.00, ex-ship. Fushun Lump, 8.80, ex-ship. Fushun Unsifted, 8.00, ex-ship. Fushun Dust, 7.50, ex-ship. Lan-chow Lump, 7.25, ex-ship. Lan-chow Dust, 6.25, ex-ship. No sales of importance reported.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

#### SUCCESSFUL AIR RAID ON ENEMY'S COMMUNICATIONS.

September 25, 12.20 a.m.  
Field Marshal Sir John French in a communique states:—Hostile artillery has been active during the last three days on our front, to which we replied effectively. There has been no mairing activity but without important result. Our aircraft carried out a successful raid on the enemy's communications at Valenciennes. A train was lit and the line was cut in several places.

#### INTENSE AND IMPORTANT BOMBARDMENT.

#### FRENCH ARTILLERY CAUSE BREACHES IN TRENCHES AT MANY POINTS.

September 24, 6.35.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the French bombardment appears to be even more intense and important than usual, while the French lines are as firm as a rock against a rain of poison shells.

A communique states that the French guns at Arras seriously damaged enemy organisations. The Germans opened up points being Susin, P. rithes and Beaunejour. The French made a vigorous and an effective reply. The French guns in Argonne made breaches in the trenches at many points and dispersed the Germans attempting repair-work. The Germans also used poison shells in Lorraine, but they were completely repulsed.

### THE RUSSIANS.

#### GRAVE BERLIN ADMISSIONS.

September 24, 8.05 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that a Berlin communique shows that General von Mackensen's armies are retreating before the Russians. The communique adds "Our advanced detachments north east of Logikain have withdrawn back behind the Oginski canal and the river Jasolila."

#### DEMAND FOR POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

September 24, 1.20 p.m.  
A message from Moscow states that Congresses have passed resolutions; which delegates will convey to the Tsar, that warmly greet the steadfast and gallant army and voice the passionate desire of all citizens to assist it in achieving victory, in full harmony with their virile Allies. The resolutions declare the fatal obstacles to final victory are the old infirmities of irresponsible authority detached from the country. They demand that the present Government shall be replaced by men enjoying the confidence of the people and the work of popular representation be renewed without delay.

### THE BALKANS.

#### GREEK RESERVISTS RETURNING.

September 24, 4.20 p.m.  
Greek reservists abroad are returning to join the colours.

#### LATEST REPORT FROM SERBIAN FRONTIER.

September 24, 4.20 p.m.  
The latest reports from the Serbian frontier say that up to the present there has been no big concentration of Austro-German troops, though there has been a certain amount of artillery intermittent heavy fire. The Roumanians are watching the events on the frontier with lively interest.

#### THE OPINION OF THE SLAV COMMITTEE.

September 24, 4.20 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Moscow says that M. Ontokhoff, President of the Slav Committee, has telegraphed to MM. Danoff, Gnesloff, Malinoff and other Bulgarian statesmen that the Russian people cannot believe that the Bulgarians, who were liberated from the Moslem yoke by Russia, were now about to take up arms against their brethren. They cannot believe that the Bulgarian people will follow those who are trying to mislead them on to the path of perfidy in joining Germany, the inveterate enemy of the Slavs. Such would be a crime without parallel in the history of nations.

#### SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT.

#### INDIAN BEARER COMPANIES.

September 24, 1.20 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria states that the two Indian Bearer Companies which are being raised in South Africa, are to be a mixed force of Hindus and Moh. mmedans, under the direction of a European doctor.

#### China, India and Straits Produce.

Rice, Siam, Cargo, No. 1, Short 3.30 per picul, No. 2, Short 3.00 per picul, No. 1, Long, 4.80 per picul, No. 2, Long, 4.30 per picul, Cleaned, No. 1, Short, 4.50 per picul, No. 2, Short, 3.50 per picul, No. 1, Long, 6.80 per picul, No. 2, Long, 6.20 per picul, Saigon Cargo, No. 1, Long 4.40 per picul, No. 2, Long 4.20 per picul, Cleaned, No. 1, Long, 5.50 per picul, No. 2, Long 5.40 per picul.  
Sugar.—Java Crystal, No. 24, 14.50 per picul, No. 18, 13.05 per picul, Soft White, 13.70 per picul, Soft Yellow, 13.00 per picul, Crown, 9.10 per picul, Strop, 7.60 per picul, Hoilo, No. 1, No. 2, 8.00 per picul, No. 3, 7.60 per picul, No. 4, 6.70 per picul, No. 5, 5.40 per picul, Manila Brown, 8.00 per picul, Hoilow Brown, 7.55 per picul, Singapore Candy, 16.60 per picul. Market easier.

### COAL REPORT.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough in their Coal Report dated September 24 state:

Sales. No sales of importance reported.

Quotations: Japanese Coals. Miike Lump \$10.00, Miike Washed Nuts \$10.00, Miike Dust \$7.50, Akaike Lump \$8.30, Yoshio Lump \$7.80, Tagawa Lump \$12.50, Ohnoura 3 ft. Lump \$8.80, Ida Lump \$8.00, Shinnew Pillar \$8.50, Kanada 5 ft. Dust \$7.20, Iwasaki Lump \$7.30, Namazuta Lump \$8.80, Namazuta Unsifted \$7.90, Namazuta Nuts \$7.40.

Other Kinds: Fushun Unsifted \$8.00, Fushun Lump \$8.80, Fushun Dust \$7.50, Kaiping Navy Lump \$11.50, Kaiping Loco Lump \$8.20, Kaiping No. 5 Dust \$7.25, Kaiping No. 1 Dust \$7.00, Australa Coal \$17.50 ex godown, for sale.

### POLICE RESERVE ORDERS

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:

Patrols.  
Until and including Monday, September 27th, as in Orders of September 24-25. Patrols for Tuesday, September 28 will be specially warned before noon on Sunday, September 26.

Organisation.  
As all members of the Police Reserve are British subjects, the denomination between British, Portuguese, Chinese and Indian Companies is abolished as from September 26, 1915. The Companies will be formed as follows:—

No. 1.—The former British and Indian Companies.

No. 2.—The former Portuguese Company.

No. 3.—The former Chinese Company.

It is to be clearly understood that there is no significance in the numbers given to the Companies, and that all Companies are of equal utility and value as Police auxiliaries.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

#### Additional Roads for Motor Traffic.

The Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under section 3 of the Vehicles and Traffic Regulation Ordinance, 1912, (Ordinance No. 40 of 1912), published on pages 882-889 of the "Regulations of Hongkong, 1914," as amended by the Regulation made by the Governor-in-Council April 1, 1915, published in the Gazette of April 1, 1915, as Notification No. 145, and further amended by the Regulation made by the Governor-in-Council on May 20, 1915, published in the Gazette of May 21, 1915, as Notification No. 220, are hereby further amended as follows:—

1. There shall be added to Regulation No. 78 under the heading "(3) Upper District" on page 876 of the Regulations of Hongkong, 1914, the following:—

"Robinson Road,"

"Seymour Road."

2. The words "North of the Peak Tram Station" under the same heading are hereby deleted.

### NEW PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

#### Java Pacific Line.

We are informed that a new steamship company under the Dutch flag to be called the Java Pacific Line has been formed in Holland.

Steamers will be despatched once a month from Batavia via Cheribon, Semarang, Soerabaya, Makassar, Manila and Hongkong to San Francisco, calling at Japan for bunkering only.

First sailing will be from Batavia on the 15th of Dec.

The Company will be under the management of the Java-China-Japan Line.

### HARBOUR EXCITEMENT.

#### Indians and Smugglers Struggle in Water.

Before Mr. J. L. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, four Chinese from the s.s. Empress of Japan were charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium for which about \$250 was paid at Bombay.

Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, defended the second prisoner, a carpenter. He pleaded guilty and accepted the whole of the responsibility.

According to the evidence the defendants were getting the opium off the ship in four bags, when they were seen by an Indian fireman. The Indians having missed articles of clothing of late, it was thought that the bags contained the stolen clothes. An alarm was raised and in the excitement one of the bags fell into the water and went to the bottom.

Two bags had already been put into a boat and another was awaiting removal. One of the Indians dived into the water so as not to be outdone, but becoming sick, he had to retire. On the bags being examined they were found to contain opium and not clothing. The opium had been concealed in the refrigerator to which the other defendants had access.

His Worship found the first and second defendants guilty, and the other two not guilty.

Mr. Preston said his client had been candid from the start and although he knew it was an offence he did not know it was so serious as it was.

First defendant was sent to goal for six months, and the second to twelve months' imprisonment.

Austrian Fort Captured.

Paris, August 5.—The Nazionale di Florence, publishes a photograph of an Austrian fort which has fallen into the hands of the Italians, and in which can be seen two guns of 305mm. and six of 210mm. intact. The armoured cupola of the fort is intact.

Hospital for Australians.

Paris, August 4.—The Australian Hospital at Anteuil was opened this afternoon by the British Ambassador. Installed in a small villa surrounded by spacious grounds, the hospital contains twenty-one beds, of which nineteen are already occupied. The organisers and staff are ladies of the Melbourne Society.

### TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING

NEW AUTUMN GOODS,  
AFTERNOON DRESSES.

FRENCH MILLINERY.

READY TO WEAR.

HATS, DRESS GOODS, COLFERS BLOUSES.







## ENTERTAINMENTS.

# VICTORIA THEATRE.

**THE GREAT WAR 1914-15**  
in 2 parts.

Charlie Chaplin Keystone's great Comedian in  
 20 Minutes of Love  
 and the  
 "FATAL MULLET"

# BIJOU THEATRE.

**TO-NIGHT!** **TO-NIGHT!!**

**LUCILLE LOVE**

5th, 6th and 7th Series.

---

**LAST 2 NIGHTS**

Saturday 25th and Sunday 26th September

**MISS MAY YOHE**

The World Renowned Artiste.

---

Sunday 26th will be a Farewell Benefit.

## WE INVITE YOU

**TO CALL IN AND CONSULT US REGARDING  
YOUR PROPOSED  
MOTOR BOAT**

**SUBMIT TO US YOUR REQUIREMENTS AND WE  
WILL QUOTE YOU AN ATTRACTIVE PRICE.  
BOATS SUPPLIED FROM 12 TO 60 FEET.**

**ALEX. ROSS & Co.,**

**'Phone 27                      4, Des Vœux Road Central.**

## BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.  
ICES.

**Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.**  
**Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.**  
**With Best attendance.**

**THE ALEXANDRA CAFE**  
**CATERERS.**

## FRENCH LESSONS

**C. MOUSSION** **15. Morrison Hill Road**

**NOTICE.**

**THE CHINA PROVIDENT  
LOAN AND MORTGAGE  
CO., LTD.**  

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**(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)**

Loans on Mortgage of House Pro  
perty, &c.  
Goods received on Storage:  
Advances made on Merchandise:  
Loans made on the Provident  
System:

(Rates and Particulars on application).  
The Office of  
**TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF  
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,**  
Undertaken and Executed:  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**  
General Managers:  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

Don't forget after the Show  
upper, and Light Refreshments  
**ALEXANDER CAFE.**  
Open Till Midnight

## NOTICE

G,  R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

# OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125., 191  
R MEAT. 肉

肉食

Beef Sirloin	-Mei Lung Pa				lb.	19
"	Prime Cut				"	21
"	Corned	-Ham Ngau Yuk			"	19
"	Roast	-Shiu			"	17
"	Breast	-Ngau Lam			"	19
"	Soup	-Tong Yuk			"	15
"	Steak	-Ngau Yuk Pa			"	30
"	do.	-Sirloin -Ngau Lau			"	20
"	Sausages	-Ngau Cheung			"	24
Bullock's Brains	-No				per set	10
"	Tongue	fresh	-Ngau Li		each	60
"		corned	-Ham Ngau Li		"	60
"	Head	-Ngau Tau			\$1.00	
"	Heart	-Ngau Sum			lb.	14
"	Hump	Salt	-Ngau Kin		"	20
"	Feet	-Ngau Keuk			each	11
"	Kidneys	-Ngau Yiu			"	18
"	Tail	-Ngau Mei			"	18
"	Liver	-Ngau Kon			lb.	13
"	Tripe	(undressed)	-Ngau To		"	6
Calves' Head & Feet	-Ngau-tsai-tau-keuk				set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop	-Yeung Poi Kwat				lb.	25
"	Leg	-Yeung Poi			"	25
"	Shoulder	-Yeung Shau			"	27
"	Saddle				"	27
Pigs Chitlings	-Chu Chong				"	27
"	Brains	-Chu No			per set	24
"	Feet	-Chu Keuk			lb.	13
"	Fry	-Chu Chop			"	15
"	Head	-Chu Tau...			"	10
"	Heart	-Chu Sam...			each	11
"	Kidneys	-Chu Yiu			"	18
"	Liver	-Chu Kon			lb.	28
Pork	Chop	-Chu Pai Kwat			"	24
"	Corned	-Ham Chu Yuk			"	28
"	Leg	-Chu Pei			"	20
"	Fat or Lard	-Chu Yau			"	20
Sheep's Head and Feet	-Yeung Tan Keuk				set	60
"	Heart	-Young Sam			each	8
"	Kidneys	-Yeung Yiu			"	12
"	Liver	-Yeung Kon			lb.	25
Sucking Pigs	to order	-Chu Tsai			"	25
Suet	Beef	-Shang Ngau Yau			"	20
"	Mutton	-Shang Yeung Yau			"	21
"	Veal	-Ngau Tsai Yuk			"	19
"	Sausages	-Ngau Tsai Cheung			"	24
"	Lard	-Chu Yau			"	20

## POULTRY:

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb.	3
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	"	3
Ducks,—Ap	"	3
Doves,—Pan Kau	"	1
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	2
(fresh) — "	"	3
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	4
Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	"	3
Geese,—Ngo	"	2
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	2
Hohow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	"	2
Sniipe—Sha Tsui	each	4
Turkey, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	6
" Hen,—Na	"	4
Pheasant,—Shan Kai	"	7
Quail,—Om Chun	"	2
Partridges,—Che Ku	"	3

191  
肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Heng	Chiu lb.	
(Brides), Macao, —San Heng Chiu	" "	8
Chestnuts, Chinese, —Pong Lat	" " "	" "
Carambola, —Young To	" " "	" "
Cocoanuts, —Yo Te	" " "	" "
Grapes—Po Tai Tze	" " "	each 15
Lemons, China, —Ling Mung	" " "	lb. 30
(American), —Kam Shan Leag Mung	" " "	" "
Lichee Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone	" " "	lb 25
Fresh,	" " "	" "
Oranges, (Canton) —Shau-shang Tim Ching	" " "	" "
Sweet	" " "	" "
Pears, (American), —Kun San Shool Lay	" " "	" "
(Canton), Ootaka, —She Li	" " "	10
Peanuts, —Fa Shang	" " "	" "
Plantain, —Tai Ohn	" " "	" "
Plums, —Swatow, Hung Lai	" " "	" "
Pumelo, Siam, —Chim Lo Yan	" " "	each 1
Shanghai, —Lo Kwat	" " "	" "
Walnuts, —Hop To	" " "	lb 16
Green, —Sang Hop Tao	" " "	" "
Water Melon, (Am.) —Kom San Sai Kwa	" " "	each 1

**VEGETABLES, &c.**

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Ohi	
Onion	lb
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Mou Pin Tan	"
(French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	"
Sprout,—Ah Choi	"
Long,—Tau Kok	"
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	"
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	"
Red,—Hung Ke	"
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsoi	lb
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	"
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kan Shun	"
Carrots,—Kam Shun	lb
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	"
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Ohui	"
Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	"
Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	"
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Ohu Liu	"
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each
Garlic,—Sun Tai	lb
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	"
old,—Lo Keung	"
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	"
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each
Lettuce,—Yung Shang Tsoi	"
Pot Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb

生口

瓜	Musk Melon.	Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each
茄	Okroes	...	lb
洋葱	Onions	Bombay, Young Chong Tau	...
	"	Green, Shang Chong	...
	"	Shaighai, Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	...
菜	Parsley	—Kun Tsai	...
豆	Green Peas	—Ching Tau	lb.
薯	Potatoes	Sweet, Fan Shu	lb.
菜	"	Shanghai, Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	...
菜	"	Japan, Yut Pan Shu Tsai	...
菜	"	American, Pa Ki Shu Tsai	...
菜	"	Poochow, Foc-chow Shu Tsai	...
菜	Pumpkin	—Tong Kwa	...
菜	Radish	—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	...
菜	Rhubarb (FRESH)	—Tai Wong	...
菜	Sage	—Tee So	...
菜	Shallots	—Kon Chung Tau	...
菜	Spinach	—Yin Tsai	...
菜	"	—Kai Ka	...

# 海魚

Turnip	Punti, (Long),—Lo Pak	...	...	...	77
"	English,—Yeung Lo Pak	...	...	...	78
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa		...	...	...	78
"	(American),—Kam-sen Jhit K a	...	...	...	78
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi		...	...	...	78
"	Lily root,—Lin Ngau	...	...	...	79
Yams,—Ta Shu		...	...	...	79
"	English,—Yeung Kan Choi	...	...	...	79

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour :—			
(a.) Highest Grade. per bag of 50 lbs.,	...	...	\$4.50
per lb.,	...	...	.10
(b.) Second Grade. per bag of 50 lbs.,	...	...	4.00
per lb.,	...	...	.08
(c.) Third Grade. per bag of 50 lbs.,	...	...	3.50
per lb.,	...	...	.0
2. Tinned Milk :—			
(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk; per 1 lb. tin,	...	...	.35
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk; per 1 lb. tin,	...	...	.25
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	...	...	.25
(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	...	...	.35
(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	...	...	.33
(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	...	...	.20
3. Sugar :—			
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	...	...	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	...	...	.14
Granulated, per lb.,	...	...	.14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	...	...	.13
No. 2	...	...	.12

● 販賣部

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Warrington Street.]

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colonies.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 5000 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in the Regulation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule,

shall be made in secondary court be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.



# DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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## THE IDEAL FRESH MILK

IS THAT FROM HEALTHY COWS PRODUCED  
UNDER STRICT SANITARY CONDITIONS AND  
PROPERLY TRANSPORTED AND DISTRIBUTED  
IN CLEAN, SEALED BOTTLES.

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## OUR DAIRY

IS A MODEL OF PERFECTION AND WE ARE  
ABLE TO SUPPLY THE COLONY WITH EVEN  
BETTER MILK THAN THAT OBTAINED IN  
EUROPE OR AMERICA.

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**PURITY.**

**EXCELLENCE.**



B.-SELLERS    SA-SALES    B.-BUYERS    N.-NOMINAL

CORRECTED TO NOON, FRIDAY, 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are still obtainable at 90/70 after a few small sales at the rate. Cantons are in demand at the enhanced rate of 425/5. North China have buyers in Shanghai at 116 and Yungtze at 245/5. 73.

Fire Insurances.—There are small buyers of China Fires in the market at 116/2, and Hongkong Fires are in demand at 450/0.

Shipping.—Combined Indos have declined from 157½ to 154 buyers, but others are difficult to obtain except at an advance on the latter figure; this price includes both the 9 per cent. div. declared in July and the 6 per cent. interim dividend payable in London yesterday. Shanghai's close with sellers at 88/5 dividend, after sales at 88½, 89 and 90 during the early part of the week. Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboats, are obtainable at 92/0 and shell Transports at 90/0. Star Ferries can still be placed at 35½ but sellers will not part under 33/8.

For Bread, Wines, Commodities  
and meals with Wines & Liquors



## NOTICES

## THE IDEAL DISTEMPER.

## "SYNOLEO" (REOD)

(IN PASTE FORM).

Requires only the addition of cold water to be ready for use. Absolutely dependable in its results.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG

In many Artistic Tints. Tint Cards on application.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD &amp; CLARK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Alexandra Building.

Tel. 763

MELACHRINO & CO.'S  
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Radames	\$2.20 per 100
No. 9	2.80
" 6	3.00
" 4	4.00

SOLE AGENTS:

## HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

OBTAINABLE ALSO AT

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## NY CARLSBERG BEER.

The world famous DANISH brew, for years known as the finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East.

IT'S PURE,  
IT'S CLEAR,  
IT'S CHEAP,  
AND  
SUIT  
THIS  
CLIMATE IN  
ANY KIND  
OF  
WEATHERIT'S BREWED  
BY  
NY CARLSBERG  
BREWERY  
COPENHAGEN  
DENMARK  
AND  
IS OF  
BONA FIDE  
DANISH ORIGIN

Can now be obtained from all hotels and Comprodores, and from

DONNELLY AND WHYTE.

TEL. 636

THE GENUINE ALL-BRITISH POLISH.

## NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF BLACKING

Self-Polishing. No Brushes required.

Use in CROWN for Crown boots, shoes, etc. Also on leather goods, which give an instantaneous brilliant and elastic polish, which lasts a week or of dry weather. Must be washed off and polished again. Does not injure leather or soil the most delicate clothing. NUBIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Lortimore St., London, E.C.4, Eng.

AN IDEAL DRINK FOR  
SUMMER MONTHSWHITEWAY'S  
CYDER

SWEET OR DRY.

As supplied to all the leading London Hotels and Clubs such as Savoy, Claridge, Berkeley, Grosvenor, Hyde Park and Royal Automobile, Raleigh and Conservative Clubs.

SOLE AGENTS

H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## POST OFFICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Postal Communication including Parcel Post, but with the exception of Insurance, is resumed to Samoa and Guinea.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agulhas Radio Telegraph Station:—

Nankin Yankin Maru

Yankin Maru

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Olowamara, Jap. ss. 877, N. Hyodo, 24th Sept.—Swatow, 23rd Sept. Gen.—O.S.K.

Phu-yen, Fr. ss. 1,296, Ribault 24th Sept.—Saigon, 20th Sept. General—Bradley.

Foonching, Br. ss. 1,432, J. M. Hay, 24th Sept.—Bangkok, 14th Sept. Rice—J. M. &amp; Co.

Daigi Maru, Jap. ss. 603, T. Konishi, 24th Sept.—Hohow, Gen.—O.S.K.

Yingchow, Br. ss. 1,238, Jones, 24th Sept.—Shanghai, 21st Sept. Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Empire, Br. ss. 2,243, J. McGregor, 24th Sept.—Malacca, 19th Sept. Gen.—G. L. &amp; Co.

Colombo Maru, Jap. ss. 2,250, O. Sakamoto, 24th Sept.—Singapore, 19th Sept. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Shenke Maru, Jap. ss. 3,123, T. Ohada, 24th Sept.—Java, 11th Sept. Gen.—J.O.S.L.

## DEPARTED.

Sept. 24.

Nankin for Bombay via Singapore

Artemis for Palembang

Yankin Maru for London via Singapore

Uncas for Shanghai

Eiger for Da ney via Chefoo

Promett. for Bangkok

Fushimi Maru for Yokohama via S'hai

Haiman for Rangoon via Amoy

Sohu for Canton

Tsingtau Maru for Chinwantao

Chipebing for Tientsin via Wei-hai-wei

Yingchow for Canton

Sept. 25.

Kaiyo Maru for Tamsui via Swatow

Otowa Maru for Takao

Huichow for Canton

Laertes for Saigon

Loongang for Manila

Ryuoh Maru for Newchwang

Toyo Maru for Dairen.

Sept. 26.

Per s.s. Empire from Melbourne etc.—

A. Corvia, Miss McNeill, Miss Barker, Mr. &amp; Mrs. H. James, Mr. &amp; Mrs. C. H. Davis, A. R. Laidlaw, Dr. P. W. Hing, Capt. F. M. Mosses, Mrs. F. Hough, H. E. Vagell, Capt. &amp; Mrs. Milling, I. Meyers, G. Martin, B. Bond, P. Bond, R. Alderson, T. Kitaham, Miss Thornton, W. E. Cook.

Per s.s. Shenke Maru from Java—T. Trutsuni.

Per s.s. Yingchow from Shanghai—Dr. &amp; Mrs. R. G. Davis, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Laron, H. H. Molland.

Per s.s. Japan from Hohow—Mr. John Cowen.

Per s.s. Phu-yen from Saigon—S. J. Johnstone.

Sept. 27.

Per s.s. Japan from Hohow—Mr. John Cowen.

Per s.s. Phu-yen from Saigon—S. J. Johnstone.

Sept. 28.

Per s.s. Japan from Hohow—Mr. John Cowen.

Per s.s. Phu-yen from Saigon—S. J. Johnstone.

Sept. 29.

Per s.s. Japan from Hohow—Mr. John Cowen.

Per s.s. Phu-yen from Saigon—S. J. Johnstone.

Sept. 30.

Per s.s. Japan from Hohow—Mr. John Cowen.

Per s.s. Phu-yen from Saigon—S. J. Johnstone.

Oct. 1.

Per s.s. Japan from Hohow—Mr. John Cowen.

Per s.s. Phu-yen from Saigon—S. J. Johnstone.

Oct. 2.

Per s.s. Japan from Hohow—Mr. John Cowen.

Per s.s. Phu-yen from Saigon—S. J. Johnstone.

Oct. 3.

Per s.s. Japan from Hohow—Mr. John Cowen.

Per s.s. Phu-yen from Saigon—S. J. Johnstone.

Oct. 4.

Per s.s. Japan from Hohow—Mr. John Cowen.

Per s.s. Phu-yen from Saigon—S. J. Johnstone.

Oct. 5.

Per s.s. Japan from Hohow—Mr. John Cowen.

Per s.s. Phu-yen from Saigon—S. J. Johnstone.

Oct. 6.

Per s.s. Japan from Hohow—Mr. John Cowen.

Per s.s. Phu-yen from Saigon—S. J. Johnstone.

Oct. 7.

Per s.s. Japan from Hohow—Mr. John Cowen.

Per s.s. Phu-yen from Saigon—S. J. Johnstone.

Oct. 8.

Per s.s. Japan from Hohow—Mr. John Cowen.

Per s.s. Phu-yen from Saigon—S. J. Johnstone.

Oct. 9.

Per s.s. Japan from Hohow—Mr. John Cowen.

Per s.s. Phu-yen from Saigon—S. J. Johnstone.

Oct. 10.

Per s.s. Japan from Hohow—Mr. John Cowen.

Per s.s. Phu-yen from Saigon—S. J. Johnstone.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 24th at 10.55.—The anticyclone has weakened, and pressure has decreased slightly at all stations; it remains highest over N. China and Japan and is low over the China Sea. A depression is indicated to the south of the Bonins.

Moderate to fresh easterly winds will continue to prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. wind, moderate; fair.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. wind, moderate.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, 24th September, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

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Nemuro 6a 29.81 77 84 nww 3

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